# AN A MDO TIBETAN WEDDING SPEECH FROM NE'U NA VILLAGE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This article introduces the background to a Tibetan wedding speech in A mdo, including its textual history, the village from which it was taken, and our practices and goals in translating the text. We then provide a translation, side-by-side with the Tibetan original, of a 547 line Tibetan Wedding speech from Ne'u na (Ch: Nina) Village, Khri ka (Ch: Guide) County, Mtsho lho (Ch: Hainan) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province.

#### **KEYWORDS**

A mdo, oratory, *ston bshad*, Tibetan wedding speeches, translation, verbal art

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# INTRODUCTION1

A man stands slightly inebriated in front of a crowd. He begins to intone in a rapid cadence, raising his voice in volume and intensity as he races towards the climax of each line, and then dropping abruptly with the last two syllables. At the end of each section, the audience encourages him with a loud *ye!* In response to this encouragement, the orator spurs himself to ever-greater rhetorical heights. This is a wedding after all, and the wedding speech is important because it not only describes the auspicious conditions (and festive atmosphere) of the wedding, but helps to create them.<sup>2</sup>

The orator artfully links this wedding with a tradition of weddings dating back to the weddings of the great King Srong btsan sgam po (d. 649), and links the village itself to the most auspicious of places in the Tibetan cosmological world. In doing so, he uses the poetic and referential idiom of Tibetan folk traditions to their fullest effect, not only describing the auspicious circumstances of that day, but actually creating this auspiciousness.

Below we present a bilingual version of a Tibetan wedding speech from Ne'u na Village. This represents the culmination of an on-again off-again collaboration that has continued for about five years. It presents a form of Tibetan secular oratory that is no longer extensively practiced on the Tibetan Plateau, even in its original context: the wedding. A longer explication of this particular speech is forthcoming in a new volume on Tibetan Folk Literature (see Thurston 2015). With the permission of the editors of both volumes, we have overlapped much of the same information in the two publications.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The authors thank Gerald Roche and CK Stuart for their tireless assistance in editing this paper and translation. Any errors are entirely our own.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Thurston (2012) and Thurston (forthcoming).

# TEXTUAL HISTORY

Ne'u na Village³ is located along the Yellow River (T: Rma chu, Ch: Huanghe) in Khrika (Ch: Guide) County, Mtsho lho (Ch: Hainan) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, in western China's Qinghai (T:Mtsho sngon) Province. The town is located approximately 130 kilometers to the southwest of Qinghai's capital, Xining (T: Zi ling) City, and sits at the confluence of the Yellow River and a winding stream: the Mang ra. The name Ne'u na 'head of a small meadow' derives from the geographical feature related to the winding stream (Tshe dbang rdo rje et al. 2005:2 n3). Located along the river and at an elevation of approximately 2,200 meters above sea level, the majority of Ne'u na residents traditionally engaged in agricultural work, while many also raised some livestock.

Ne'u na villagers were historically mostly Tibetans. By 2004, however, large numbers of migrant Han had come to the area to work on the construction of Laxiwa (which went into operation in 2009) and Nina hydroelectric (built between 1996 and 2000) dams. The village is also home to a number of Chinese Muslims, all of whom belong to the Hui ethnic group. Religiously, the Tibetan and Han residents of Ne'u na are primarily Buddhist. The area's largest summer festival (T: *drug pa'i lha rtsed*) is held during the sixth month of the lunar calendar. It is a multi-ethnic affair with Tibetan, Han, and even Hui residents of Khrika and the surrounding area coming to offer money to two deities (Khri ka'i yul lha and Ri lang)<sup>4</sup> in hopes of obtaining good fortune in the coming year. While Tibetans in Ne'u na Village self-identify as Buddhist the wedding speech translated below also expresses the pronounced influence of the animistic Bon religion. This might be related to the influence of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This sketch of Ne'u na Village provides only a brief introduction to its demographic, economic, and cultural situation. A more extensive ethnography of Ne'u na may be found in Tshe dbang rdo rje et al. (2005).

<sup>4</sup> From the Chinese er lang

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> For more on Khri ka'i yul lha, see Buffetrille (2002).

Bon in this area, as evidenced by the presence of a nearby village that is primarily Bon po.<sup>6</sup>

Culturally, the Tibetans in this area are from the ethnolinguistic Tibetan region called A mdo. They speak the A mdo dialect, and several Hui residents have historically been able to communicate in both Tibetan and Chinese. Now, however, an increasing number of children, regardless of ethnic group, are growing up without speaking Tibetan, and many traditions are vanishing rapidly. The wedding speech is just one such tradition.

It is useful to think of this speech's life in terms of the entextualization process outlined in the introduction to Lauri Honko's (2000) *Textualization of Oral Epics*, wherein a work of verbal art moves from a "pool of tradition" that includes knowledge of register, appropriate multiforms, and meter.

The pool holds a multiplicity of traditions, a coexistence of expressive forms and genres, mostly in a latent state, only parts of it becoming activated by the individual user (Honko 2000:18-19).

It is a dynamic space that only reaches textual finalization (Bakhtin 1986:76) in performances during which the speaker's knowledge, history of performances, and the audience's knowledge, interact to create a single text out of the amorphous pool. In some cases, the speech's textual life may continue, for example, if a performer writes some form of *aide de memoire*; or a scholar may record the performance and later publish it.

Before this particular speech was codified in text, it was first very much a part of the pool of Tibetan oral traditions. It relied on the speaker's knowledge of the meter, multiforms, metaphors, and register appropriate to the formal oratory that once occurred on

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>The Bon religion is "the indigenous religion of Tibet" (Tucci 1980:213). The nearby Bon village, known as Mdzo sna, was originally located near Ne'u na Village. Their relative locations have changed due to recent relocations associated with the construction of hydroelectric power stations. Bon is also associated with nearby pastoralist areas within the county, e.g., Stong che and Ser gya (Tsering Thar 2008:533).

many occasions throughout A mdo. It was part of a subgenre that occurs specifically at festival occasions such as hair changing rituals<sup>7</sup> and weddings. In describing this form of secular but formal speechmaking, Ekvall notes that it:

> is extremely stylized, has a prestige rating high above the less artificial form of speech-making, and is very frequently used by acknowledged orators-whether ecclesiastics, chiefs, or men of recognized eloquence. It is quite difficult to acquire and practice, and, on first hearing, is hard to understand...[it is] characterized by a steady, uninterrupted flow of words uttered at a uniform rate, with no pauses to function as nature punctuation (1964:143).

This characterization applies to the wedding speech at the center of this paper. However, its journey from pool of tradition, to handwritten libretto, to printed text, to English translation deserves a brief exposition.

This wedding speech was originally published by Tshe dbang rdo rje et al. in 2005 as part of a book describing weddings in Tshe dbang rdo rje's home village. This work provides three versions of the speech itself: "Oral A mdo Tibetan," IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet), and Modern Literary Tibetan transcriptions. The oral version presents the text as it was written in the performer's own speech book while the Modern Literary Tibetan version presents the Oral A mdo version in a form conforming with more traditional Tibetan spelling practices.

Prior to 2003, this wedding speech was often given at weddings. It is attributed to Bstan 'dzin (b. 1963), from Rdzong 'go Village.8 When Tshe dbang rdo rje first recorded it, the speaker was inebriated and his speech was unclear. However, later he provided Tshe dbang rdo rje with the notebook on which his performances

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> For more on hair changing in A mdo, see Tshe dpal rdo rje et al; (2009),

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Brug mo skyid et al. (2010), and Blo bzang tshe ring et al. (2012).

<sup>8</sup> This village is very close to Ne'u na. Ne'u na and Rdzong 'go may once have been a single village (Tshe dbang rdo rje et al. 2005:20 n57).

were based. The speech translated here was copied directly from Bstan 'dzin's notebook on 27 February 2003 and published in Tshe dbang rdo rje et al. (2005:110-179).<sup>9</sup>

Lacking an orator, this written libretto is now silent. Although we can recreate some of the paralinguistic features associated with the genre, this speech will likely never be performed again - one of a growing number of silenced traditional voices. Nonetheless, we can learn much about the nature of the poetic rules of Tibetan secular oratory from this text, as well as some of the larger cultural expectations that frequently accompany such a project.

#### ABOUT THE TRANSLATION

The unique history of the speech itself and the status of this particular text as an ideal text rather than as a record of performance, complicates both the translation process and the considerations that go into its presentation. The speech itself is meant to be orally performed, and bears several important keys of the Tibetan performance tradition. These include the extensive use of figurative language, special formulae, appeals to tradition, parallelism, and disclaimers of performance (see Bauman 1977). These keys notify the culturally informed audience that a performance is occurring and so things should not necessarily be taken literally. They also clue the audience into specific meanings that may accompany the performance. Here, the translators attempt to preserve these types of meaning while taking the text itself yet another step away from its original performance context.

There is no choice when dealing with a metonymically referential text other than to move the reader towards the writer (or in this case, the performer and the performance tradition), for

[o]nly when the text has been made to yield the kind of augmented discourse that mirrors a traditional oral performance in the highly focused mode of signification... identified as

<sup>9</sup> For a more complete description of how Tshe dbang rdo rje obtained this wedding speech, see Tshe dbang rdo rje et al. (2005:109-110).

communicative economy can the message be faithfully received (Foley 1995:81).

The problem is, however, that such a translation requires a reader or an audience that understands the heavily referential nature of the traditional speech register.

The translators face a number of conundrums in making the text both readable and understandable to an audience that is unfamiliar with this tradition. How might the translators move readers toward the performer and the performance tradition while preserving the traditional and highly referential register? One solution is to include extensive contextualizing remarks to help the foreign reader enter into what Foley (1995) calls the performance arena and approach the text on its own uniquely cultural terms. Another solution is to become more transparent about the translation process.

This introduction seeks to provide the audience with the cultural knowledge necessary to facilitate reception of the wedding speech. In addition to the placing the Tibetan text side-by-side with the English translation, we also include a glossary that gives descriptions of all terms and names that have been Romanized, but otherwise untranslated. This requires the reader to move towards the original culture. Such a presentation finds precedent in the work of Honko (1932-2002), who used a similar method in his translation of the Siri epic of India (Honko 1998). We deem it best to proceed along such lines here.

With these goals in mind, we have chosen to provide a translation that approximates the original Tibetan as much as possible, which requires the reader to engage the culture on its own terms. We have also attempted to keep the words as close to their actual meanings as possible, and have sought to change the Tibetan line order only when necessary. This has included resisting the urge to make the text conform to prose conventions, and maintaining as many of the keys of performance as possible. For the names of deities, we have chosen to use the Extended Wylie transcription method (Anton-Luca 2006), unless the deity is well known by another name. For example, the Tibetan may read Thugs rje chen po,

but we provide Avalokitesvara because the Sanskrit has far more currency in English.

In addition to issues in the translation of Tibetan religious terms as mentioned above, this wedding speech brims with imagery and metaphor indicating the nature of the event. The extensive use of animals such as dragons, vultures, cuckoos, hawks, and tigers, in addition to the sun, the sky, the moon, and other inanimate objects is indicative of a rich cultural heritage and a somewhat rigid set of icons. We have chosen not to change these.

Throughout the speech, certain terminology and certain metaphors make frequent appearances. Many of these are culturally bound to the idea of marriage and, indeed, to the performance event itself. These cultural metaphors recall Foley's ideas of traditional referentiality and communicative economy, e.g.:

An oral traditional register is marked in some traditionand genre-dependent way as an idiom dedicated to the special purpose of communicating through a particular channel. The narrow focus—or dense encoding—of this idiom permits a correspondingly economical conveyance of meaning, as the performer and audience employ a highly resonant species of linguistic, paralinguistic, and nonlinguistic cues to co-create a rich and complex work with relatively few expressive integers (Foley 1995:93).

The wedding speech text translated here as a static document retains few of Foley's paralinguistic and nonlinguistic cues. This in tandem with the extensive use of religious examples (discussed below) and cultural idioms creates a communicative economy even within the text. Through comparing a person to a vulture, a hawk, or other bird of prey, or through mentioning the snow lion, the performer references a wide range of attributes associated with those particular creatures. This is not limited to animal references. Famous locations such as Mt. Tise/ Kailash can be used to indicate the holiness and auspiciousness of the wedding occasion.

For the moment, the key question regarding these culturally bound idioms is how, for example, one can adequately convey the notion that a venue of vultures indicates the guests at the wedding party. These metaphors are highly referential and often require extensive contextualizaton and background for the reader to fully understand them. There are at least two ways to approach this issue. One can provide footnotes - an unwieldy option that can make the text difficult to read - or make the work more transparent, by replacing dense metaphors with an appropriate metaphor in English. Both methods are flawed. The authors have attempted to avoid both by placing historical and religious references in a glossary rather than in footnote format, and by providing this introduction to the text. Combining the two will hopefully providing relative newcomers to Tibetan culture entre to the many-layers of meaning in this speech.

### CONCLUSION

As noted in the corresponding publication for this translation (Thurston forthcoming), weddings are an important context for verbal artistic performance, with the wedding speech being only one of several genres of verbal art prevalent in the wedding. Moreover, that article suggested that wedding speeches are integral to the creation of auspiciousness on the festive occasion of the wedding and introduced certain performance "keys" preserved in the entextualized wedding speech. This introduction, however, is limited more to the context of this particular wedding speech, and the speech itself.

# THE NE'U NA WEDDING SPEECH

- $^{1}\tilde{\omega}||\mathsf{A}\tilde{\mathsf{a}}\mathsf{f}^{-}\mathsf{i}\tilde{\mathsf{a}}\mathsf{f}^{-}\mathsf{i}\tilde{\mathsf{a}}\mathsf{f}^{-}\mathsf{i}\tilde{\mathsf{a}}\mathsf{f}^{-}\mathsf{f}||\mathsf{A}\tilde{\mathsf{a}}\mathsf{f}^{-}\mathsf{i}\tilde{\mathsf{a}}\mathsf{f}^{-}\mathsf{i}\tilde{\mathsf{a}}\mathsf{f}^{-}\mathsf{f}||$
- <sup>2</sup>यात्र सः क्रेंसः ८ मुट्सः ८ मा रादे : बेट । प्रथसः त्र सा।
- 3พุวาฮัสาฟูากุสาหูาจสะาจ้าลฮัร
- 4क्रॅ.ट्राज.ट्र.क्य.राष्ट्र.बुट.विश्वय.यथा
- $^6$ णव्यान्तः में प्रस्ट चेंद्रे से चेंप्र
- <sup>7</sup>ૡ૾૽.ઌૹૣૹ.ૡૼૺૡૺ*૽ૺ*ૹ૿ઌ.ઌ.ઌ૿૽૽૾ૺૺ૾ૡ૽ૺઌૹૹૢૻૣૻૻ૾ૺૺ
- <sup>8</sup>ग्वत्रवाचित्रात्रम्यान्द्वायाः देते वे चित्र वि
- <sup>9</sup>अर्मेव :स्ट्री:पर्टिट:वोषया:अक्ट्री
- $^{10}$ वाव्यः ह्ये । वार्ड्वा । या ५ : ह्ये ते । या ५ व : ह्ये त । या ५ व । ह्ये त
- $^{12}$ ण्वस्थासे से त्यर प्रते पुर हिंद् स्वर्षा
- $^{13}$ થું ખે 'દ્રમ' बि' (ਬੁੱ' रच'' વદ્યમ्य' सर्कें ह्य
- $^{14}$ สลุลาสุนูาลัานทั่ $\Gamma$ านนิาลิ $\Gamma$ านผลาลุล
- $^{12}$ श.हे.पर्श्व.पतवाबाशःश्रृत्यात्राश्रर्क्त॥
- 16 भवर अट पर्वेच ईच ई.सू.वट वणी

- $^{19}$ ମ୍ଦଦ'ଷ'ଦୁ'ମ୍ବ'ଦ'ଞ୍ଚଷ'ମ୍ବଦ'ଷ $\widetilde{\mathbb{E}}$ ମ୍ବା

- <sup>1</sup>Ya! Praise *Om a hum*, praise *Om a hum*, praise *Om a hum*!
- <sup>2</sup>From the pureland Dharmadatu,
- <sup>3</sup>Worship the father Dharmakaya Samantabadra.
- <sup>4</sup>From the glorious pureland in the south,
- <sup>5</sup>Worship Sambhogakaya, the Great Compassionate One.
- <sup>6</sup>From Vulture Peak Mountain,
- <sup>7</sup>Worship the victorious Bhagavan Sakyamuni.
- <sup>8</sup>From mountain palace of the golden land of Guru Rinpoche,
- <sup>9</sup>Worship the Lord *O rgyan* Padmasambhava.
- <sup>10</sup>From atop the lotus and moon seat,
- <sup>11</sup>Worship the compassionate root *bla ma*.
- <sup>12</sup>From the burial ground of Blazing Mountain,
- <sup>13</sup>Worship the *yi dam* and the array of peaceful and wrathful deities.
- <sup>14</sup>From the Paradise arrayed in Turquoise Petals,
- <sup>15</sup>Worship the Arya Tara.
- <sup>16</sup>From the lion, dragon, and tiger fortress,
- <sup>17</sup>Worship Seng chen nor bu dgra 'dul.
- <sup>18</sup>From the charnel ground of the. Malaya Mountains,
- <sup>19</sup>Worship the glorious deity Ma hA ka la and his brothers and sisters.

- 20 श्चेत '८ गार मी' खेट मो' तमीट ल सेट 'वला
- $^{21}$ ଷ ଓ ଓ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓଡ
- <sup>22</sup> हेट.शेत्र.शे.शे.शे.शे.शे.तोज.यथ।
- $^{23}$ ÅT'&'æa'æka'\varanti'\
- $^{25}$ र्त्वाःस्युक्ताःबर्ज्वाःबर्द्वाःक्रवःक्रक्ताः
- 26 प्र क्षें ह्येव प्रविष्या प्रायते प्रविष्या से अपन
- <sup>27</sup>या सं क्षामि र प्रमाण के व सं अर्के ना
- 28 वात्र सः २ प्रॉव वाविसः ग्री वॉट स्वा वस्य
- $^{29}$ વદ્દે.વ.જૂય.વર્જીટ.ગું.શૈટ.જ.જાદ્દ્
- $^{30}$ चर्गायाबि'अर्मे्ब्र'गानेष'ग्री'र्क्षग्रा'यावश्या
- $^{31}$ લે.શું $^{-1}$ ગું.કે $^{-1}$ લે.સંત્રાંત્રાતા.લે.સર્જ્ટી
- $^{32}$ धिस्रास्या-५८ : झ्रम-र : धुः ब्रह्म : व्या
- 33 THE STATE STATES AND STATES
- 34 à 'भूर' क्रियाय' प्रहार क्रियाय' क्रिय' क्रिय' क्रिय' क्रिय' क्रिय' क्रिय' क्रिय' क्रिय' क्रिय' क्रिय'
- 35ब्रे.स्ट.वी.स्.सं.सं.सं.सं.सं.सं.सं
- 36até-iði·vgs·5ll
- $^{38}$ બર્જૂન.બર્જૂન.બર્જૂન.બ.ર્સ્યોન.લા.ર્જૂચ.બર્જૂની

- <sup>20</sup>From atop clouds like a crouching white snow lion,
- <sup>21</sup>Worship the Queen Goddess Aunt Gong sman.
- <sup>22</sup>From the Thirty-Three heaven realms above,
- <sup>23</sup>Worship the great deity Tshangs pa.
- <sup>24</sup>From within the naga region's conch fortress below,
- <sup>25</sup>Worship the naga king, Gtsug na rin chen.
- <sup>26</sup>From the expanse of thickening clouds in the middle,
- <sup>27</sup>Worship the father deity, Gter bdag gnyen po.
- <sup>28</sup>From the upper caves of both the holy mountain and the monastery,
- <sup>29</sup>Worship the protector of the lineage.
- <sup>30</sup>From the meeting place of the host and guests,
- <sup>31</sup>Worship the deities of happiness.
- <sup>32</sup>From inside the house and outside in the yard,
- <sup>33</sup>Worship the deities of fortune and food.
- <sup>34</sup>From among the people gathered like stars, and arrayed like colors of the rainbow,
- <sup>35</sup>Worship one's own tutelary and warrior deities.
- <sup>36</sup>Praise Om a hum!
- <sup>37</sup>Ya! worship Om a hum,
- <sup>38</sup>Worship! Worship! Worship! Worship the blue sky again and

<sup>39</sup>५ तुर्फाः श्रृंद्य त्दे साम्राह्म साम्राह्म साम्राह्म

40क्षर्वा सुः देते र्क्षेत् सान्तुर र्क्षेव नावका देत्।

 $^{41}$ ଧେହିଁ କ୍ରାୟକ୍ତିକ୍ ଅଧିକ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟ ବ୍ରୟକ୍ତିକ୍ ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅଧିକର ଅଧିକର ଅଧିକ୍ର ଅଧିକର ଅଧି

यर्केंट्य

42त्र-श्रुट-पाट्य-पाः अः अर्क्केन् अः त्रापुर-स्

43व्र्यात्वात्वर्यः वर्षिषः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्वरः विश्वसः इताः

44ឯಹ് $\varsigma$ 'ឯಹ് $\varsigma$ 'ឯಹ് $\varsigma$ 'ឯ $\epsilon$ 

45สาร์สาสัาผริงสามสัราสารกุราส

46 मृत्यवा अया ग्री क्रिंत् या त्वा व्याप्त स्था से स

<sup>47</sup>बार्केट् बार्केट् बार्केट् वार्ख्या संगीत हिट बार्केट्री

<sup>48</sup>स्याःक्षःगोदुःह्यदःवःवर्केद्वःवःचग्रारःव॥

49धियाम् स्वीस्थित्रा

 $^{51}$ ยุตาหูาพ์หาส์"สาสสัตราสาตุกูหาสุ

 $5^2$ લ્ব 'ଶ୍ୟ' ଝॅग्य' प्रते '३य' श्रूट 'धेव॥

53બર્સ્ટ્રન અર્સ્ટ્રન અર્સ્ટ્રન તાર્સ્ટ્રન તાર્સ્ટ્રન સ્થા તાત્રા અર્સ્ટ્રન સ્થાન તાત્રા સ્થાન સ્થ

again.

<sup>39</sup>Should we not worship and venerate this blue sky?

<sup>40</sup>The blue sky is the place where the high holy mountain is worshipped.

<sup>41</sup>Worship! Worship! Worship! Worship the vast heavens again and again.

<sup>42</sup>Should we not worship and venerate the heavens?

<sup>43</sup>The abode of the heavens is the place where three-wheeled silk clothing is worshipped.

<sup>44</sup>Worship! Worship! Worship! Worship the solid earth again and again.

<sup>45</sup>Should we not worship and venerate the solid earth?

<sup>46</sup>The abode of the earth is the place where the green leather boot is worshipped.

<sup>47</sup>Worship! Worship! Worship! Worship the house deity, Ke'u thung, again and again.

<sup>48</sup>Should we not praise and venerate Ke'u thung?

<sup>49</sup>He is the family protector.

<sup>50</sup>Worship! Worship! Worship! Worship the hearth deity, Yor mo, again and again.

<sup>51</sup>Should we not worship and venerate the hearth deity, Yor mo?

<sup>52</sup>He is the perfect food protector.

<sup>53</sup>Worship! Worship! Worship! Worship the door deity, Stag yag, again and again, 54ર્સે સુગુપાયા અસ્ટ્રેન્ અપ્યાપ્ય અસ્ટ્રેન્ અપ્યાપ્ય સ્

55 $_{\pm}$ יבויבותרישוֹינֵשְׁשוֹשִּישְּׁיבוּעוֹאַן אַיבוּעוֹאַן אַנוּאַיבוּעוֹאַן אַנוּאַיבוּעוֹאַן

 $^{56}$ w  $^{1}$   $^{1}$   $^{1}$   $^{2}$ 

57 र्स् स्वा में ८ वार्षेत्र त्र या आर्केट्य

58बट.र्झ.यॅट.राप्ट्र.यार्श्च्या.यथा.अक्ट्रा

60ਖ਼ੱ-ਝੂ-ਨੂ-ਨੁੱਨ-ਨੁਗੁਣ-ਪ੍ਰਾਤ-ਪ੍ਰਾਕਲੇਨ੍ $\parallel$ 

 $_{01}$ ट्य. झे. ठथ. ग्री. ट्या. झे. घक्र्टी।

62र्च. ईपु. वाली. पर्चेवा. क्र्य. थ्र्य. अक्र्री

63 हो . ८ . वा या व बा राये . द्या : क्षे . ब्रक्टें हा

64८म् अदे म् स्याप्तारम् स्याप्तारम्

65<sub>W|</sub> ষঠেঁ জুঃ জ্বী

66 म ट्रे-स्ट.क्र्स.खात्र-ट्र्यंब.ग्रीयागचत.त्रा.खे.थ.यश्चयात्रया

<sup>67</sup>र्ग्नरळे:श्रुव-द्रद्याने वावयार्ग्यावादव वाचित्र वा

68र्स्याचियाःची त्रदःची ह्वा याचिया त्या पहिष्य याहीया।

69 ह्वा ग्रेक्या यो क्रा यो ते क्रा ग्रेक्या यो क्रा या है या या ता है या या है या या ता स्थान स्थान स्थान स्था स्थान स्था स्थान स्था स्थान स्था स्थान स्था स्थान स्था स्थान स्था स्थान स्था स्थान स्थ

<sup>70</sup> त्रेव 'ग्रेचिंग'मी 'त्रे' स्रादे 'स्'र्चे र 'प्रहेष'ग्री चेग्रा

71वावस्यात्विरःसंस्टरम् स्टर्म् प्रमुद्दर्भावःदेःसेटःपज्ञटःची

<sup>54</sup>Should we not worship and venerate the door deity, Stag yag?

<sup>55</sup>He is the whole stable's livestock protector.

<sup>56</sup>*Ya*! I worship the male ancestral deity above my right shoulder,

<sup>57</sup>I worship the mother deity above my left shoulder,

<sup>58</sup>And I worship the maternal uncle's deity above my forehead.

<sup>59</sup>For those gathered in this home, I worship the patrilineal deities of those possessing patrilineal deities,

<sup>60</sup>Worship the patrilineal deity, a white naga king.

<sup>61</sup>I worship the warrior deities of those who have them,

<sup>62</sup>I worship the warrior deity's turquoise blue dragon.

<sup>63</sup>I worship the warrior deity that lives in me,

<sup>64</sup>I worship the warrior deity's white stallion.

65Ya! Praise Om a hum!

<sup>66</sup>Ya! The tantric practitioners regard today as a sunny day.

<sup>67</sup>Having invited Gong tshe, the dwelling, clothing, and rugs are spread out.

<sup>68</sup>In a year, one month is regarded thus;

<sup>69</sup>In a month, one day is regarded thus;

<sup>70</sup>In a day, one morning is regarded thus:

<sup>71</sup>According to the eight-spoked

 $^{72}$ מים בּיִמּן מַקרים אַמים בּ'זּגרים בּימֿן

73ax-qaiðq-àa-ð-aða-a-q-à-à--a--a

74श्चे'प'र्लेर्भ्रूर'पहेष'द'रे'रेट'पनट'गी

75age-0-24-10-034-3-5-2-191

76ट्टे.स्ट.बे.चग्र.वेषायते.वे.खा

77ક્રે. ટ્રેન્ડ ત્વરિ. સેન્ડ ત્યાલિયા જોશા સૂત્રી તાલું ત્યાલીય છે. ત્યાલીય તાલું તા

78עון קֿיבֿריקֿיפֿאיישראי3יקרינֿון

<sup>79</sup>ন্তি:পুম:গ্রী:স্কি:র্মা

80<sup>र्य,</sup>क्ट्र-ग्री,अग्र्या

81ট্রিস্র্রেন্স্র্রেস্

 $^{82}$ લ્ટ વર્સ ત્રી જે. શ્રુપ્ત કે. લે. કે. શ્રુપ્ત જ્યાં મુખ્ય ત્રો કે. લે. ત્રી ત્યા કે. શ્રુપ્ત ત્યી

83वार्थर.प्रिंग.ग्री.ग्रीच्य.क.प्रधेवाराजी

84 ह्या मो च्व मी हा तर्देवाय मी

<sup>85</sup>শ্রম'অনা-হর'শ্রী'দ্র'শ্রুরা

86 द्रग्रर:श्चेत्र:द्रग्रर:चॅत्र:वात्रव्य:द्रग्रर:वी

87สัสาฐมานรุราสสาสาชาติ

88 मिं. रुज. क्र्यं स्पुर वि. चिया चायाया यी

89 भु ग्वायम् भु से तस्य ग्वेद्व राज्या

90 वाली.मु.स्रीजाया.क्र्य.म्.पट्रवाया.वा

91 भ्र.वार्ल्य भ्र.थ्र.वस्य वर्ष्य ताला

dharma wheel, today is good.

<sup>72</sup>According to the eight-petal lotus, today is good.

<sup>73</sup>According to the Tibetan calendar, then today is good.

<sup>74</sup>According to the nine astrological squares and the zodiac, today is good.

<sup>75</sup>According to the eight trigrams, then today is a good day.

<sup>76</sup>As for today, it is an auspicious day.

77It should be said that today is the moment of long life, the perfect time that is the completion of the 108.

<sup>78</sup>Ya! [At] today's first rays of light,

<sup>79</sup>[As] the sun begins to rise,

80[At] the beginning of the watch,

81You, daughter of good parentage,

<sup>82</sup>And niece of good uncles, are dressed in festive clothing.

<sup>83</sup>When you put on gold and silver ornaments,

84Wear glittering jewels.

85Ride a horse with a smooth gait.

86The white clouds bleach the sky,

<sup>87</sup>The hem of the sable clothing brushes the ground,

<sup>88</sup>And the gleaming blue cuckoos squawk.

<sup>89</sup>To the hair on the left, that is fixed in place,

90 Attach a turquoise Blue Tara.

<sup>91</sup>To the hair on the right, that is fixed in place,

- $^{92}$ อู:รูนิ'รูมพ'บระเฮัส นรัชพาติ
- 93भुःभूगःभुः सेः तस्र राम्ब्रं व राजा
- 94वाबेर-क्रीन्य-अन्तस्य-वेषातर्ववाषाची
- 95वर्षे हैं। मर्ड्या की तस्र गर्वे व राजा
- 96 रूट वी सु मु तराय से ब तर्देवा ब वी
- 97वाधाःस्व केव त्वीट्य वर् तर्वेषाःवी
- 98 মৃ.বরি:পূ:র্বরি:মু:র্ক্ নের্বাধাণী
- 99 सु निया मेला मी खेट पा तर्देयावा यी।
- 100 ฆญี่ ร.ษ. ฆุ. มีเป็นเปลา เช่นร. เก่น เปลี่ยง
- 101 तथा ता व्यापा केव त्या वा का किता प्राप्त केव विवास
- 102 ब्रेन्प्यर वॅद्यायीय स्टान्यर प्रकर पर्वेट्य वी
- 103म्८ यर्षा झुरा से उ.च वे प्रचिता चर्से व वी
- 104वातुः दे मुला क्षुव र्च त्य त्या त्रभुवा वया व्या वि
- $^{105}$ स'सु' $\overset{\circ}{\epsilon}$ 'धुव'धुव'र्स'त्ट्'प्रस'प्र्स्र'त्रस'र्स्ट
- $^{106}$ दा.क्.क्रा.प्रचा.क्य.क्र्य.प्रञ्जील.च्या.लूट.च्.लचा.चा.च्या.क्री.प्रच्य.
- $^{107}$ બાદે-રેદ તદેર હિંદ ત્યારે છે. અસેંત્ર હી જ્યાબા છી
- 108 हुं द्वि:यानेव:यी:पशु:पया:यी
- 109द्रवा'म्यानवा'न्यार्ग्यार्ग्यानानीत् वी

- <sup>92</sup>Attach a naturally smooth piece of coral.
- <sup>93</sup>To the hair on the temples, that is fixed in place.
- 94Attach a golden hair-piece.
- <sup>95</sup>To the top of her head, that is fixed in place,
- <sup>96</sup>Attach a wool-white conch hair ornament,
- <sup>97</sup>Attach many stunning pieces of turquoise,
- <sup>98</sup>Attach the coral-like antler of a deer,
- <sup>99</sup>And attach pearl and crystal prayer beads.
- <sup>100</sup>Wear a red fox fur hat on [your] head,
- <sup>101</sup>Wear a brocade robe decorated with coiling dragons on [your] body,
- <sup>102</sup>Tie red and white sashes around [your] waist,
- <sup>103</sup>And cover [your] feet with green leather boots decorated with four flaming mountains.
- <sup>104</sup>[Your] father and uncles, like Mt. Meru, escort you as you come.
- <sup>105</sup>[Your] mother and aunts come, like the myriad southern clouds.
- <sup>106</sup>And if clever boys and nephews come escorting you, say it is good!
- <sup>107</sup>Ya! Today the clothing of the guests of your father's side is good.
- <sup>108</sup>The groom's side's welcome is good.
- <sup>109</sup>Go to receive the guests as soon as you see them,

- 111र्ष्ट्रव का हाया विषय किता होता थी।
- <sup>112</sup>वाबुवा'अव'८गार'५अर'वा८व'क'चहिरव'वी।
- 113 चथा झू. क्र्याया ग्री हो र । या राह्मीयाया यी।
- $^{114}$ E.almc.ax.al.lav.anj.aza.all
- $^{115}$ ಹ $\sim$  'ਹਨ੍ਨ' ਲੈਕੇ'ਐਂਟ'ਸ਼ਿ'ਕਨ੍ਰੇਕ'गी
- $_{116}\text{a.sc.}\text{d.s.j.}\text{la.d.c.}\text{s.t.s.j.l.}$
- <sup>117</sup>८-ॐति:र्स्ट्'ल'श्चेट्'पति'ट्रिये:रेट्'चेर'कु'रेट्॥
- 119୍ର୍ସ୍ ପ'ସଶ୍ୟ'ଅଶ'ଅଧ୍ୟୁ 'ସ'ଛି' ମୁଦ୍ୟ'ସ୍ପା
- 120 झूँ वाला प्रधिवा वीषा ८२ सिट सार्झेवा आ
- 1215 चर ५ त्युव ग्री ५ ५ छे । पा की प्रमुद्
- 122 च.ध.चैंवा.वीया.वीयीटा.क्षेत्र.आर्झे्वा.यी
- $^{123}$ व्याञ्च प्राप्तविदे र्से प्राप्ति व
- <sup>124</sup>বাদ্য বার্থ এবার্থ শ্রী কু অর্ম্প্র অ ব্যব্দ র 🏻
- <sup>125</sup>यम्यायावी'अर्थेव'ग्री'विश्वर्यमें
- 126 पाष्ट्रिअपदिन्स केंवाबर ग्री सिंअर्प विषय दिवाबर के वी
- $^{127}$ ट गानुका प्रमृत प्रति सु र्कं र्हे 'सॅन् रहुट गी।
- $^{128}$ ळॅग्।पःश्चेते प्रम्यस्य स्पर्यम्।त्र्र्ग्।

- <sup>110</sup>Divide the white door curtain,
- <sup>111</sup>The first group of greeters takes the reins and stirrups.
- <sup>112</sup>The next group of greeters spreads the red and white cushions,
- <sup>113</sup>Arranges many plates of foods,
- <sup>114</sup>Serves auspicious boiled tea with butter,
- <sup>115</sup>And serves the finest barley liquor.
- <sup>116</sup>It should be said that this need to have conversations about history, meat, and liquor,
- <sup>117</sup>Is an archetypal Tibetan event.
- <sup>118</sup>Ya! If the eastern throne of the sun does not rise,
- <sup>119</sup>Then the darkness of western Bsam vas does not clear.
- <sup>120</sup>If the southern turquoise dragon does not roar,
- <sup>121</sup>Then summer and winter will not be differentiated.
- 122 If the cuckoo does not sing,
- <sup>123</sup>The measures of the four seasons will not be grasped.
- <sup>124</sup>If I do not tell the basis for this speech's nature,
- <sup>125</sup>The faces of the hosts and guests cannot be clearly recognized.
- <sup>126</sup>Ya! The guests that gather in this house are frightening,
- <sup>127</sup>And I, like other young speakers, am cowardly,
- <sup>128</sup>So words are lost between my mouth and my tongue

- 129 ธะ นาน พัณ สะ เสพ ซั เลขั เข้า
- 130 मुला से पर्कू ८ पा चे ८ जावन कुवा र्वेते हुट न र्नोन बी
- <sup>131</sup>वानुस्य वार्मेन् प्राच्यान् प्राच्यान् वार्मेन् वार्मेन्य वा
- $^{132}$ ช่มพาโฮามันิวขั้นานั้นานานธนาซ์ลา
- $^{134}$ શું'ન્ર'અતે'અનુન્'ન્'ન્નૉબ'ર્જ્બ'ન્નો'गનુઅ'રે'વ્યન્ન
- $^{135}$ યા દ્યું ત્રસ'સાવત'તાર્વર'તાં ફેરાય'રાશુર્'ગ્યું લેંગ'ત્રા
- 136ないち気になくないち動くりかいからまして
- $^{137}$ श्चेट्र 'हे' स'प्यर' श्वर' ग्री' ग्राप्य 'ग्राचुर||
- 138 দ্ভু'শ্ৰর্ভন'র্ন'র্কৃঝ'রনন'গ্রী'শ্র্মির'শ্ররুম্য
- $^{139}$ वाषाय. दे.वाट्य. ट्या्र. च्याः ट्याः ट्याः ट्याः %या।
- $^{140}$ મું મું સું લું અંગા વાલે ગાદ્દ ન વામુ ન મું ત્રન તર્ફના
- <sup>141</sup>বাৰি'অৰ্শ্ৰৰ'ৰ্ঘ'শ্ৰঅ'অ'ৰ্ক্সবাম'ৰ॥
- $^{142}$ त्दिर संस्कृतियारा मुर्जिया गुप्त स्रोत्॥
- $^{143}$ દી. મૈતા. વિંદા જુવ. તો ધૂતા. રે. મૈંદા તર્દા. જ્ય. તી. જુવ. તો. જુવ. તા. તી.
- <sup>144</sup>कु'ष्टा'र्क्रेर'च'र्केत्'ग्री'त्रीट'र्उ'चचबा'यर्ट्'रुद्ध'ग्री'श्री'र्ळवाबा' वी।
- <sup>145</sup>बेट में नगर बॅबा म्याय स्वाप्याय स्याय स्वाप्याय स्वाप्याय स्वाप्याय स्वाप्याय स्वाप्याय स्वाप्याय स
- $^{146}\mathfrak{F}.\&al.\mathsf{Cat}.\mathit{At.}\mathit{At.}\mathit{aga.}\mathit{bl.}\mathit{gal.}\mathit{aj.}\mathit{at.}\mathit{at.}\mathit{at.}\mathit{at.}\mathit{ag.}\mathit{bl.}\mathit{gal.}$

- 129And liquor falls out of my cup.
- <sup>130</sup>The one who praises each group is rare in the king's court
- <sup>131</sup>And the speech which praises speeches comes with difficulty into my mind
- <sup>132</sup>[But] if I give a speech of how it comes to my anxious mind,
- <sup>133</sup>And of how it is managed with thought and knowledge,
- <sup>134</sup>And how it frees my knotted tongue, then:
- <sup>135</sup>*Ya*! Beneath the eight-spoked wheel in the sky,
- <sup>136</sup>On the earth, the eight-petal lotus,
- <sup>137</sup>At the right edge, where the happy sun rises;
- <sup>138</sup>At the left edge, where excess water falls;
- <sup>139</sup>And at the foot of the white-capped mountain,
- <sup>140</sup>[People] gather inside a house with four pillars and eight beams.
- <sup>141</sup>When the important guests gather in groups,
- <sup>142</sup>There is also not one who doesn't gather here.
- <sup>143</sup>[At today's wedding] there are people who are like the king of birds, the great garuda.
- <sup>144</sup>There are people who are like circling hawks and vultures
- <sup>145</sup>There are people who are like white snow lions tossing their turquoise manes on their shoulders.
- <sup>146</sup>There are people who are like

क्र्याया.ग्री

148 વિ. ર્રેવ . સ્ત્રું ક્યું ક્યું

 $^{120}$ ट्रेट्रियाध्ययःम्ययःम्ययः कर्म्यायः व

 $^{151}$ वालक.चील.पट्ट.वाश्चर.वी.खे.श.चर.पट्टी

<sup>153</sup>वार्षेत्र वायायदी दिन्यो च्चाराक्र्यायदी।

 $^{154}$ ક્રુેષાનું ત્યાં ક્ષું અત્ કર્જે ક્ષેત્ર પાતે ત્યાર્ત્ત ત્યાર્જા તામ

155 क्रॅग्रायाया केत्र रॉदि यावि प्रहेत्र यी।

156 म्याट हे 'त्रा १ नर 'वय' १२ व 'यह व 'त्रीट 'यो 'कुव 'रेट्रा

 $^{157}$ कु'श्रेषा'र्षोट'क्स'प्प्रस'त्र'स'त्र्स'त्र्स'

 $^{159}$ ह 'र्च 'र्म्य 'यम 'प्रदे' व 'यम्बिं र 'र्चे 'प्रकृत 'रेत्।

160 ह्री प्रमु 'स्या 'व्यः क्षेयाषा त्र 'स्रिका प्रति 'मुक् स्रिम् ।

1615 प्रदश्यक्ष्यः प्रदः प्राचित्र विश्व विष्य विष्य

<sup>162</sup>मानेषायामुबान्तीः मॅद्रायाप्तिस्तरे स्तरे से स्त्रीता

strong red-striped tigers.

<sup>147</sup>There are people who are like the turquoise dragon's coral belly.

<sup>148</sup>There are people who are like the blue cuckoo's sweet considerate call.

<sup>149</sup>There are people who are like the blue peacock's auspicious plumage.

<sup>150</sup>Today if the right-hand row of guests gather in groups,

<sup>151</sup>Then this right-hand row is like the golden sun rising

<sup>152</sup>If the left-hand row gathers in groups,

<sup>153</sup>Then this left hand row is like a waxing conch shell moon.

<sup>154</sup>If the men with powerful warrior deities gather in the front row,

<sup>155</sup>Then they take up residence in the Great Assembly Hall.

<sup>156</sup>When the sun and moon rise from the east, they are the ornaments of the world.

<sup>157</sup>When water falls from the clear spring above, it is the valley's nectar. <sup>158</sup>When hair on both sides of the head is gathered in braids, the bunches [of braids] are the bride's ornaments.

<sup>159</sup>When the horse steps gracefully, it is the essence of the guests.

<sup>160</sup>When hundreds gather in the cave, they are the marketplace's ornaments.

<sup>161</sup>This morning, we first eat good food,

<sup>162</sup>And second, if I relate each of the ensuing speeches:

- 163ৡৄ৾৾৴৻ঀ৾য়ৢ৸৻৸ঀ৽য়ৢ৸৻য়ৢ৸৻য়ৢ৸৻৸য়ৢ৸
- $^{164}$ ત્રી $^{-1}$ અર્જે $^{-1}$ ર્સ્યું મુખ'તર્દ્યાનુતે ત્રી $^{-1}$
- $^{165}$ भू-'त्र'भू-'प्रवे'भू-'ध्र्त'प्रकु-|
- $^{166}$ श्च $\subset$  अर्क्ष्य अर्दे । यम् स्वार्थ : श्व $\subset$  ।
- $^{167}$ चर संधे क्षे च कु यार हैं हे यात्व
- 168 ব্ৰী- দ্বী- দুব্ৰী- দুৰ্যুন : ইবি বৰ্ষা
- 169 अड्डवा पर्मोट् विवास गासेर ग्री संगानित स्ट्रेट ॥
- <sup>170</sup>चर प्राःमेबारू वाषा प्रकृत प्रस्वाषा प्रते । त्रुवाषा प्रते । त्रुवाषा
- <sup>171</sup>र्केष'न्वे'च'र्वेट'नु'त्रवेष'र्वे॥
- <sup>172</sup>वाववागवसवाक्रवानुःर्मेट्रस्टार्चेतेःरेःरेट्रा
- $^{173}$ न्न'र्ट्र' पर्ड्य'स्ट्र' त्र्र्य'या त्र्र्य'या त्र्
- <sup>174</sup>दर्ब असु न्ने मिर्ने सी
- <sup>175</sup>ष्ट्रम् म्व्याचीया चॅट्र ग्री कुव चॅदि सुव सेट्रा
- <sup>176</sup> प्रतः र्चं ग्वाप् ग्वी से 'ड्राप्
- <sup>177</sup>चॅन् 'वि'च'रुद' ग्री 'चश्चद'य'न्र' चरि'सुव'रेन्॥
- $^{178}$ च्य-प्रम्य-प्रम्य-प्रमुख केंद्रे च्चेन्य-दि
- 180 বর্গ নের্ছর অর্ছর র্.বেট্ প্রেট্র এই এই এই এই এই
- <sup>181</sup>শ্লম'শ্লব'শ্ৰী'ব্ৰেম'এমা

- <sup>163</sup>In Stod, the four ranges and the eight sub-ranges,
- <sup>164</sup>The Superior Region, the southern Continent, Jambudvipa.
- <sup>165</sup>In Smad, the four ranges and eight sub-ranges,
- <sup>166</sup>The superior Mount Zal mo of Mdo khams,
- <sup>167</sup>In the center of the middle place, is Bodhghaya of India,
- <sup>168</sup>Beneath the clear blue lapis sky,
- <sup>169</sup>On top of the golden ground's elegant mandala,
- <sup>170</sup>Gathered in the middle of the Eight Auspicious Symbols,
- <sup>171</sup>Where the virtuous dharma is promoted
- <sup>172</sup>Is the great region of Vulture Peak Mountain.
- <sup>173</sup>The morning birth place of the Bhagavan,
- <sup>174</sup>And the center of Jambudvipa,
- <sup>175</sup>is the home of the glorious Tibetan kings.
- <sup>176</sup>The dream place of heroes
- <sup>177</sup>Is the region in which Tibetan teachings flourish.
- <sup>178</sup>This home of Tibetan kings, full of a variety of foods,
- <sup>179</sup>is the place where the 84,000 paths to the Dharma increase.
- <sup>180</sup>The high blue sky is the rising path of the sun and moon,
- <sup>181</sup>and the flowing path of the little stars.
- <sup>182</sup>this expansive sky is the rising path of the southern clouds,

- 183र्ड्,याती.पर्चिया.यी.चीयाया.या।
- 184रे.मुल'झुर'रॅं' तर्रे'ग्राम्ल'म्यार'ग्री'क्वाल'ला
- 185होट.क्रेब्र.ग्री.पग्रीट्य.या
- 186 द्रवारा रे सह्या र्ये तरी कु हुवा वी सूर या।
- $^{187}$ ર્ચન'ર્સ'ર્સ'ર્સ'ત્રે'.વર્ને'.ટી.મૂંન્'મું.વર્લર.ખત્રા
- 188 इ.र.अर्घ्य .र्.पट्र.पट्र.पर्ट्र.स्वा.वी.वाधर.जन्नी
- 189 मु:अर्ळे'केव'र्रे'त्दर्ने'कु'श्रु'धो'तर्नुष'गा
- 190 घट पाटका क्रायति मु मु ह की प्रवृत्ति वा
- $^{191}$ áa·Ťaa·ǎ·aŤ·ara·æ·ŵ·asa·a
- $^{192}$ ପ୍ରିୟ'ସାର୍ଜି'୴୮ଷ'୬ଁ।'ମ୍ବି'ୟ୍ୟର'ଅଁଶ୍ମୟ'ଷାଧ୍ର
- 193र्ळेग्यायाचेत्रार्यात्री मृज्यामी म्रोटाया
- $^{194}$ नुःकं क्रान्या रुवःकॅलः बुः नुइत्ल न्टः यारः केट् छेट्राया
- $^{195}$ ાવ ગાખદ 'ત્દ' છું ગાખદ 'તર્જેન્' જા' દે' 'ત્રે દ' તર્દ, 'ખેવ'  $\exists$  ર'  $\$  કું'
- ्रा। १९६८ मान् १९६१ । इस १९६४ । वस्त्र मानुस्य विद्यालया । १९६४ । वस्त्र प्राप्त ।
- <sup>197</sup>हूँ ८ ५५५० गार्डट खुल ल केंग्र ५ र गानिया
- 198 श्रू मु : द्रवा : ध्रुवा : ध्रुवा
- 199<sub>भु'कुय'</sub>र्चेट्'य'गवेत्र'ट्र्र्याचेगा
- 200 महोत्र-५-१५ क्ट्रेंन्-इन्ध्यायान्य न्रान्य महीया

- <sup>183</sup>and the place where the turquoise southern dragons roar.
- <sup>184</sup>This Mt. Meru is the place where white snow falls,
- <sup>185</sup>And the place where the great snow lions reside.
- <sup>186</sup>This densely forested mountain is where the tigers lurk.
- <sup>187</sup>This red crag is the vultures' flight path.
- <sup>188</sup>These rocky heights are marches of wild yaks and their calves.
- <sup>189</sup>This great ocean is where rivers gather.
- <sup>190</sup>This expansive plain is the departure path of deer and wild ass.
- <sup>191</sup>This fearsome mountain base is the place where snow waters flow.
- <sup>192</sup>This vast courtyard is the guests' gathering place.
- <sup>193</sup>And it should be said that today this great assembly is the place for conversation,
- <sup>194</sup>where clever youths sing and dance,
- <sup>195</sup>and the place to which wealth and auspiciousness are called.
- <sup>196</sup>Ya! Now I speak a little about how things flourished in the world:
- <sup>197</sup>In the upper region, Dbus gtsang, religion flourished;
- <sup>198</sup>In the lower region, China, business flourished.
- <sup>199</sup>And in Royal Tibet, weddings flourished.
- <sup>200</sup>The first wedding flourished in

- <sup>201</sup>हूँम् 'क्षं'क्रेब' क्र्य्याया यमु द्विब' ग्री'तु 'क्षं' ग्रुव्या होबा' होबा' क्षेत्राक्षः होस' क्षें
- <sup>202</sup>ऍपा'स्। कुलापाईपा'त'रेन केन 'ग्री'स'ल' अन्तर अ'ग्रीन' पांचेपा
- <sup>203</sup>ફ, શ્રું.ધોતું.લોળ.ળ.તસીળ.વેશી
- <sup>204</sup> झ.होत्र हो प्रमुप् अर्मेत्र त्या करा महिना
- <sup>205</sup>चन् अदे 'चन् क्क्षेय' हे 'हुक' हुर म्बेनेग
- 206 भ्रेत्र नुगावार्से प्रवास मुका या चेवा
- $^{207}$ च्या'अद्धे'च्या'र्स्याय'र्ने'त्य' $^{-}$ र्म्
- $^{208}$ प्त्। केंवाबा क्षु कें। मा सेव प्रकार वार्रिया
- <sup>209</sup>चवा'अदे'गा'रेब'र्-रे'र्ख'र्-र'वाञ्चेवा
- <sup>210</sup>धुवा'त'र्हे'हे'८्रॅत'घुरा'वानेवा
- <sup>211</sup>प्रमा अदे 'ह 'प्र्सें क 'प्रे 'प्रस' प्रस' महिमा
- $^{212}$ स्. भैव.राष्ट्र.पर्वं राष्ट्र.पर्वं स.स्. प्रवंत्र. चैत्र.प्रवंत्र. वित्र.प्रवंत्र.
- $^{213}$ चवा अदे छे 'र्चें त 'रे 'र्व' र्र र वार्रेगा
- 214 พฏิส 'รถ'ผฺธฺพ'รุฐะพ'ธฺร'ฉ'ภูพ'ฑุลิฑุ
- <sup>216</sup>रेत्र केत्र 'तपर'प'तुर'पकुट्' छ्वेत्र 'वांत्रेग्|
- $^{217}$ บุลนางนางสาราชาราง
- <sup>218</sup> दूरि ग्वस्याह ग्री विटारस्य क्षेत्र वेषा चेरास्त्री

the upper realm of the gods.

- <sup>201</sup>The daughter of the great gods, Brahma and Indra, was called Khyung gshog ldem ma,
- <sup>202</sup>She was given as a bride to the son of the naga king, Gtsug na rinchen.
- <sup>203</sup>After the goddess was escorted to the naga realm,
- <sup>204</sup>The eight classes of gods and spirits were guests.
- <sup>205</sup>At that time, [the custom of] bridal parties flourished.
- <sup>206</sup>The maid of honor was the beautiful Pleiades
- <sup>207</sup>At that time, [the custom of] bridesmaids flourished.
- <sup>208</sup>The galaxy was the bride-wealth;
- <sup>209</sup>At that time, the custom of bridewealth flourished.
- <sup>210</sup>Vajrapani was the tea leader;
- <sup>211</sup>At that time, the custom of having a bridal tea leader flourished.
- <sup>212</sup>The lotus-born Padmasambhava was the outer leader;
- <sup>213</sup>At that time the custom of having an outer leader flourished.
- <sup>214</sup>Manjusri was the matchmaker;
- <sup>215</sup>At the time, [the custom of having] matchmakers flourished.
- <sup>216</sup>A dazzling eight-faceted jewel was given [to him].
- <sup>217</sup>At that time, the [custom of giving a] bridal gift to the matchmaker flourished.
- <sup>218</sup>The god's steed which was so fast people said it could fly,

- <sup>219</sup>पालेव 'र्राते 'पालेव 'म् 'र्र्भुव 'पानेपा' नेर 'पी।
- 220 माने व 'रॉवि' माने व 'हें 'हे 'हे स' हर माने मा
- $^{221}$ સ્તિતે.સુ.મે.ર્જેવ .સ્..વના.સતિ.વના.મે.ટીયા.નોર્ટાના
- 222 प्रवा अदे प्रवा कं पे प्रवास्त्र वा नेवा
- 224 तहतः क्रॅंब् ऋ'ख़ते व्यंग र्गेषा पङ्गेंब यानेगा
- $^{225}$ क् 'र्ट्ट'र्ट्ट'र्ह्वा'र्गेश'र्ट्रे'र्घ्श'र्ट्र'याञ्चेया
- <sup>226</sup>कु'अर्वे'भे'अ'र्ह्हेब'कट'ग्रिय'ग्रीचेग|
- <sup>227</sup>नु र्के ग्वारेन क्रीया र्हेन १ मुख्य या होया।
- 228 ईंब १ ५८८ ईंब कर दे द्वार प्राचीवा
- <sup>229</sup> झु.म्.की.पास्त्रस्य क्रूपस्य त्यति 'र्युस' स्वा
- <sup>230</sup>द्वेते'सु'वाषव्यःर्वे'छुदु'हुद्द'त्रेत्र'चित्र'कु'स्विद्धः बॅ'त्रेत्र'कुं'त्व्यव्याप्त्रं विद्वेतुं हुद्द'त्रेत्र'कु'स्वित्यः
- $^{231}$ णि $^{\prime}$ ्वालेब्र्चे  $^{\prime}$ ्चे प्रम्यः स्ट्रान्यः स्ट्रान्यः स्वा
- $^{232}$ मानेव 'ग्री' प्रसंस्थ 'र्येन् 'व्यान्स्य म्रीनेग
- $^{233}$ ર્સિન્- $^{1}$ ના-ક્ષુ-ચૂન-વર્ષ્ન-રૉતે-શ્રુ-તેન્-બ્રા
- $^{234}$ प्रत्यःप्रज्ञतः विःश्चुमः पॅर्-(ध्युयःयःग्राप्त्र्यः ग्राज्ञ्या
- 236 प्रवार्चेन्याविषावायावित्र न्रापति त्रावा

- <sup>219</sup>Was the horse the groom rode;
- <sup>220</sup>At that time, the [custom of] the groom's horse flourished.
- <sup>221</sup>The naga's blue hippopotamus was the bridal horse.
- <sup>222</sup>At that time, the [custom of the] bridal horse flourished.
- <sup>223</sup>Splendid jewels were [her] conch earrings;
- <sup>224</sup>And [she] wore a five-colored shirt.
- <sup>225</sup>At that time, [the custom of] earrings and shirts flourished.
- <sup>226</sup>The clean spring-water was the wedding liquor
- <sup>227</sup>And golden-eyed fish were wedding meat;
- <sup>228</sup>At that time, the [customs of having] festal meat and festive liquor flourished.
- <sup>229</sup>When the gods, nagas, and people gather,
- <sup>230</sup>It should be said that the divine son Gsal bo khye'u chung's Thang 'ja' mo was called a speech at that time.
- <sup>231</sup>Ya! Now I explain how the middle weddings flourished
- <sup>232</sup>The middle wedding flourished in Tibet.
- <sup>233</sup>During the time of the Tibetan king, Lha sras btsan po,
- <sup>234</sup>The Nepalese princess, Khri lcam, was invited to Tibet,
- <sup>235</sup>And opened the Nepalese turquoise treasure door.
- <sup>236</sup>When marriage between Nepal

- $^{237}$ ଜ୍ମ-'ଜ୍ମ-'ମ୍ସ୍ର'ଗ୍ରିଷ'ଗ୍ଲାଆ-'ର୍ଲ୍ଲ୍ୟ'ସ୍ଥର'ଗ୍ରିଷା
- $^{238}$ ष्ट्र-८्रॉब्र-५व् व्राच्याब्याव्याः चुर्वाचीया
- <sup>239</sup>क्ष.ब्रेष.क्रे.चक्रुट.चक्र.ल.चर्मेल.बाड्रेगा
- <sup>240</sup> धुर्न्स्व के नेट नेवा तहेव चुल वाहेवा
- <sup>241</sup>झु'बेदि'कें'धे'ह्यु'घव्य प्रतुट य्वीचेया
- $^{242}$ म्प्रम्थः पः क्रॅंट र उट स्मृतः क्रेव र जेर र प्रम्
- 243 प्रत्यं प्रत्या विष्यः या प्रसः या प्रसः या विषा
- $^{244}$ मु,पःक्रॅंटःमुःवःत्सुवःसुपःचेरःपवा
- $^{245}$ मु:५५५५०:क्रेंद्र:क्रॉद्रे:क्रॉव्रे:चर्नुट:यांचेया
- 246 क्रूं प्राप्त स्मार में से क्षेत्र सुप्र चुरा चीवा
- $^{247}$ aðárardarduraðárðárættgard
- 248 तुःर्ध्यारायाकेः क्षेत्र मानुषा
- <sup>249</sup>ह्मकान्दरः हुँ व र कें प्टे प्टूकान्दरम् विवा
- 250 वेब. रच. प्रीची. चे. दी. वेब. चेर. प्राची विषय का त्या प्राची का त्या प्र
- $^{251}$ णान् यानेत्र ग्री यानुया सम्दर्भ स्तर्भ संस्थान
- <sup>252</sup>कु'र्चें ५'या देख'व्य या ते द ५ ५ र या हो या।
- $^{253}$ નુते नु प्रचंद में क्रिंस् क्रिंस क्रिंस् क्रिंस क्रिंस

- and Tibet flourished,
- <sup>237</sup>Tantrikas from Zhang zhung made sacrifices.
- <sup>238</sup>The first group's leader was Dran pa nam mkha',
- <sup>239</sup>And the eight classes of gods and demons were bound into service.
- <sup>240</sup>The latter group's leader was Tshe ring rig 'dzin,
- <sup>241</sup>And he grasped the royal lineage of deities and humans.
- <sup>242</sup>A scholar named Stong rung mthu chen,
- <sup>243</sup>Spoke as the matchmaker between Nepal and Tibet.
- <sup>244</sup>A singer named Stong rgyal 'bum thub,
- <sup>245</sup>Began the music and games.
- <sup>246</sup>The white snows of Mt. Tise in Stod were festive cakes of cheese.
- <sup>247</sup>Lake Manarasowar, the glittering blue lake, was the wedding liquor.
- <sup>248</sup>The large-mouthed catfish was the festive meat.
- <sup>249</sup>The symbols and the feast flourished at that time.
- <sup>250</sup>It should be said that the wise Dpyad bu khri shes gave the praise speech at that time.
- <sup>251</sup>Ya! Now I will explain how the last weddings flourished;
- <sup>252</sup>Weddings flourished between China and Tibet.
- <sup>253</sup>The Chinese princess, Kong jo, was invited to Tibet,
- <sup>254</sup>And became the daughter-in-law

<sup>255</sup>র্ল্-স্টে-স্ট্রেঅ-র্ম্মস্ট্রম্য-বর্ক্তব্যক্রিকা

<sup>256</sup>र्ह्मेब्र र्रें अग्र र्ह्मेट पर्टब्र ग्रीब्र प्र ग्वान्य ग्रीब्रा

 $^{257}$ मुत्र'र्सेट्'पर्व्द्र'ङ्ग्रुय'र्स'र्य्यय'र्'य्य्य

<sup>258</sup>ष्ट्र-८र्धेत् :स्वाका हे :केत् :र्धे : चुका वाहीवा।

 $^{259}$ धु-८्रॉब-हे-पर्लुब-र्भूव-अ-गुल्याम्बिम्

260 हॅ. चॅ. चूगु.सु. दे हॅं ८ ल.च. चुला महिला

<sup>261</sup>5.४८.मैज.सूब.सूब.यश्चिता

 $^{262}$ कु 'झ'  $\mathcal{E}_{\eta}$ र'प्रस्म 'प्रसम्'ये 'देव' त्युप' सम्बंद' सम्बं

 $^{263}$ मुदि मु प्राप्त प्रमु अर्म् व्राप्त क्षा या होया।

<sup>264</sup> ক্র'র্বিদ্যালীকা শ্লুর 'র্মান্ত্রকা বাইবা

 $^{265}$ વાલેન કું ત્ર-પાત્રું અપાસુઅ સે સે પ્રાયમ્પ ક્રાયમિત કું ત્રેને ત્રામાં કું ત્રેના ક્રાયમિત સે પ્રાયમિત કર્યા ત્રામાં ક્રાયમિત કર્યા ત્રામાં ક્રાયમિત કર્યા ત્રામાં કરામાં કર્યા ત્રામાં કરામા કર્યા ત્રામાં કર્યા ત્રામાં કર્યા ત્રામા ત્રામાં કરામા કરામા કરામા કર્યા ત્રામા કરામા કરામા

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<sup>267</sup>বি'বহ'ড'র্ক'ঝ'বর্প্র'শ্বদ্র'শ'র্নুর্যা

 $^{268}$ નું ર્ક્ષ'गियું 'ત્રાચ'న त' रहें भ $\parallel$ 

<sup>269</sup>गुःरे हेट् कॅं बर हे ग्वन्ब वर्षे क्

of the Tibetan [king] Gnam ri srong btsan.

<sup>255</sup>Emperor Gong tse did the divination,

<sup>256</sup>Minister Mgar stong btsan made the match,

<sup>257</sup>King Srong btsan sgam po was the groom,

<sup>258</sup>The first group's leader was Avalokitesvara,

<sup>259</sup>The later group's leader was Rje brtsun Tara,

<sup>260</sup>And the Jobo Shakyamuni was the parting gift.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>261</sup>It came escorted by the Chinese monks' leaders.

<sup>262</sup>The wish-fulfilling Chinese deities were the chief guests,<sup>11</sup>

<sup>263</sup>[And with them] 500 Chinese riders also came as guests.

<sup>264</sup>China and Tibet held feasts.

<sup>265</sup>When I explain the spread of the three types of weddings, it should be said that it was like this.

<sup>266</sup>Ya! Now [dear] coral-mustached uncles,

<sup>267</sup>Listen to my speech without speaking or murmuring.

<sup>268</sup>[Dear] turquoise-maned youths,

<sup>269</sup>Listen to my speech without joking and playing.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>This refers to the image in the Jo khang in Lhasa that Kongjo (Ch: Wencheng), the Chinese princess (line 253), famously brought to her wedding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>Because the monks came, so did their deities.

- <sup>270</sup>নু'র্ম'ন্দ'ম্ঝ'ন্তর'র্ক্কঝা
- $^{271}$ નુ $^{-1}$ નુ $^{-1}$
- <sup>272</sup>য়ৢয়৾৽ঽ৾৽ঽঢ়য়ৢয়৽য়ঢ়য়৽য়৽ৢয়৽য়
- <sup>273</sup>ग्नाट्य.ट्गार.युव्यय.ग्रीय.येव.यी
- $^{274}$ म्दर्भ-द्रम्-र्नेअस्यःसःस्रेःद्रच्यःच्रुःस्स्।
- <sup>275</sup>স্ক্রীষ'র্ম'নেইা='गीष'गानुष'ञ'রর'র||
- <sup>276</sup>वर्षे गार्नु र द धेषा तुव वा
- $^{277}$ ळार्ग्'ग्नुऱ:क्र'धेष:छो:र्ग्'प्रथ्न'देषा
- <sup>278</sup>भ्रुवार्से घाषीयाग्नियायानुवायानुवाया
- 279 acc.accalea.
- 280 श्रेया'ग्राट'तहर'वर्षा
- <sup>281</sup>भूतरासुयाः वृषाः जुवाराः रहे। भीवा चेरा क्रा सेरा
- <sup>283</sup>द्धे'र्ले'स'कु'क्रेत्र'ग्री'यानुस'विया'यानुस'त्र॥
- $^{284}$ ମ୍ୟ-ଞ୍-ସ୍-ଆକ୍-ଅକ୍-ଆକ୍-ଅକ୍-ଆ
- 285 क्ट्रं प्रयाया क्री में महें क्ट्रंब कर्
- $^{287}$ ମ୍ବମ:ହୂମ:ହୁମ:ବାର୍କ୍ଷ:ହୂର୍ଗ:ଜମ:ବ୍ୟା
- 288र्म्८ स्यामुयार्चेते मुयार्चरा
- 289 वि.श.परीयाग्नी.विट.पराया।
- $^{290}$ ਬੁੱਕ੍-ਪੱ'ਕਸ਼ੁਕਾਗੁੰ'ਕਕਾ-ਸਹਕ $\|$

- <sup>270</sup> [Dear] conch shell haired girls
- <sup>271</sup>Listen to my speech without blowing conchs.
- <sup>272</sup>If an excellent man listens to the speech,
- <sup>273</sup>If [he] listens with a pure heart,
- <sup>274</sup>Then we'll certainly see if learns it by heart.
- <sup>275</sup>If the average man listens to the speech,
- <sup>276</sup>If [he] listens with cocked ears,
- <sup>277</sup>Then we'll certainly see if he understands with cocked ears.
- <sup>278</sup>If an inferior man listens to the speech,
- <sup>279</sup>He opens his mouth,
- <sup>280</sup>Opens his eyes,
- <sup>281</sup>And listens with snot dangling from his nose, it should be said that these are archetypal examples.
- <sup>282</sup>Ya! Now taking the deep azure sky as an example,
- <sup>283</sup>If I were to give a speech well known to all,
- <sup>284</sup>From the upper part of the eastern river, the Ganges,
- <sup>285</sup>To Sri Parvati in the south,
- <sup>286</sup>From beneath the western Conch mountain gate,
- <sup>287</sup>Up to the gates of Hor in the North
- <sup>288</sup>Of the lineage of the former kings
- <sup>289</sup>If I were to give a speech of the lineage of countless inhabitants,
- <sup>290</sup>The lineage of many ministers.

- <sup>291</sup>वार्ड्वा'लवा'विट'वी'चबेट'र्स्ला
- <sup>292</sup>ફ્રેંદ્ર-ફ્રે.લેંગ.ઘ્રી.વક્ટ.તી
- $^{293}$ हे.प्यट्य.क्ष्म्यम.मी.पंग्रेन.क्ष्म्॥
- 294য়ৢ৽ৢৢৢৢঢ়ঀ৾য়য়য়য়ৼয়ৣ৽ঢ়য়ৢয়য়৻ড়ৢয়৻॥
- <sup>295</sup>၎၌ང་བ་མ་ฒ๊་ཆགས་ཚུལ॥
- 296 धूर (य.चकुट ग्री मुॅल र्ख्या
- $^{297}$ અર્થે ત્વા સે ખે ત્વુદ્ધ સ્ત્રૃત્ય સ્ત્રૃત્ય તે સ્ત્રા લેવા ત્વર્ સ્ત્રા લેવા ત્વર સ્ત્રા
- 298 ह्यापार्चियात्यास्त्रस्र स्रोध्याची
- <sup>299</sup>મૃત્ર<sup>્ત</sup>ાલુવાયતે ક્રુેતે 'લે' યાદ્રિયાય 'મું' 'કે' અ' દ્વે 'સે 'ગ્નુદ્ય' ત્રા
- 300 बटायच्यार्देबारुबाची यानुबाबियायम् । बा
- $^{301}$ प्ट.र्र.र्डूब्रय.त.पर्धिस्थ.र्थ्या
- 302पर-पु-पङ्गब-य-प्र-र्जुःश्|
- 303
  ৄয়য়৽ৠৢ৽য়ঢ়য়ৼ৽য়৽ৠয়৽৻ড়ৢ৽য়ৢ
- 304 প্র অম বেশ্বর স্ক্রিদ র্জুণ।
- $^{305}$ અર્ને 'ર્ટે 'એન્'લું 'શું' શુંં મુંદ્રેન 'ર્હ્યા
- 306 क्षें स्र हे क्षेया में प्रम्याय र्ख्या
- <sup>307</sup>मर्केट् 'हेब'ट्गार'रॅवि'चट'रेम'ग्रीब'व्यप्यस्था
- 308 पट्टी.क्षा.यथटे.बी
- 309 है। अप्यान्डिया प्याञ्चे और जैव सी।
- $^{310}$ અ $^{-1}$ -र कु 'र्जेंदे' कु 'र्जें केत् 'र्जें 'त्येन् 'त्य' न्ते' से 'ह्यून्स' त्राण

- <sup>291</sup>The way the Gtsug lag khang was built,
- <sup>292</sup>The division of the villages and regions,
- <sup>293</sup>The way the king and his subjects were connected,
- <sup>294</sup>The way the square was built,
- <sup>295</sup>The way the five elements came into being,
- <sup>296</sup>The way the eight trigrams were deciphered,
- <sup>297</sup>And the way the black-headed people were born,
- <sup>298</sup>[I] would not finish within one month.
- <sup>299</sup>Taking the universal, all-pervasive sun as an example,
- <sup>300</sup>If I give a speech possessing meaning and purpose:
- <sup>301</sup>First, how the teacher [the Buddha] was born;
- <sup>302</sup>Then how the [Buddhist] teachings flourished;
- <sup>303</sup>How the wheel of the dharma turned;
- <sup>304</sup>And finally, how kindness was nourished.
- <sup>305</sup>How the immaculate lambs were given,
- <sup>306</sup>How the *ma Ni* buttons were fastened
- <sup>307</sup>And how the upward steps of the white stupa were built
- <sup>308</sup>If I were to tell of these,
- <sup>309</sup>[I] wouldn't finish in a single day.
- <sup>310</sup>Now I am going to give a specch like the endless flowing Mang ra

ব্যা

 $^{311}$ દ્રાગુવ:સ્ટાસાર્ચ:સાર્ચ:સાર્

 $^{312}$ ၄୩ႆୡ'ସ୍ୟସଂଧ୍ୟର୍

313र्म्) ८ केव स्थाना क्षेत्र स्था

314 ट्रं के ब्रं र्चे 'से प्रा

315 क्रुषाचार्चा याने वारे देया

 $3^{16}$ मालेब ५८ र ५ म् र मी ५ में स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्थाप

<sup>317</sup>੮੨੶੮ੑੑੑੑੑਸ਼੨੶ਗ਼<del>ੑ</del>ੑ੶ਖ਼ਗ਼੶੫ੇ॥

<sup>318</sup>⊒⊏য়'ৢঢ়ৢয়ৢ৸য়৾ঢ়৻॥

<sup>319</sup>55অ:১৯২১৯:১৯১১

<sup>320</sup>होट मिट मी 'ट 'डी।

 $^{321}$ चक्रेवाबादगाराची'श्चयबारेटावदी'क्वॅरा'द्वे'रे ख्वटबावबा टॅबरेरे'ट्रव्यावा।

<sup>322</sup>यावेब प्र-प्र-प्रायः त्र् प्रे प्रायः व प्रायाः यी।

3<sup>24</sup> चटक'ट्ग्रर'द्यी'से'सॅट'ट्टीक'त्र'ध्या'यी

 $^{325}$ ન્દ્રત્ય'ન્યાન ત્રી'દ્રેત્ય'સ્'ન્સ્મ્ત્રંત્ય'ન્ન પ્યાવ ત્રી

326 होट होट वी ८ र र र मूर्य व व व व व

 $^{327}$ ၛၟၴၛ'ၟၛၣၛ'ႜႝႍၣၛ'ႜႜႝၣၛႜ႞ၛၴႝ႞ၛၟႄ'ၛၛၛ႞ၛ႞

328 यु प र त्राञ्च र पेंद्र (या श्रीद । या ये । द्रो । से द । जे स कु । से द ॥

 $^{329}$ બા $- ^{1}$ તાનું અંગુે નર્જે  $^{1}$ ન્ સ્થાના સુધાના સુધ

 $^{330}$ alấa 'ସ୍ବାରଣ୍ଡିକ 'ସ୍ବାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୱାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୟାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୱାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୟାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୱାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୱାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୱାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୱାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୱାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୟାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୱାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୱାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୱାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୱାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୟାରଞ୍ଜିକ 'ସ୍ୟ

River:

311The difficult thing is the dharma;

<sup>312</sup>The rare thing is the garuda.

<sup>313</sup>The valuable thing is gold;

<sup>314</sup>The most desired thing is property;

<sup>315</sup>And the thing that flourishes is the wedding.

<sup>316</sup>The white silk wedding cloth,

317The red flag's circles,

<sup>318</sup>The white bronze mirror,

319The white silver bells,

<sup>320</sup>The sandalwood *Da ru* drum.

<sup>321</sup>And the long seams of white cloth; taking each as an example and explaining them:

<sup>322</sup>If the white silk wedding banners fly, it is good.

<sup>323</sup>If the red dots are put on the banners, it is good.

<sup>324</sup>If you rub the white bronze mirrors, it is good.

<sup>325</sup>If you ring the silver bell, it is good.

 $^{326}$ If you beat the sandalwood *Da ru* drum, it is good.

<sup>327</sup>When these white sheepskin robes' long seams are even, it is good.

<sup>328</sup>It should be said that these things, which can be easily made, are Tibetan customs.

<sup>329</sup>*Ya*! Now I will explain the three kinds of praises:

330The exalted praise the exalted;

- 331ન્નું ત્યાર્જેન્ પ્રાયાયા ક્રેન્ સ્ત્રીન સ્ત્રુન્ સ્ત્રી
- 33<sup>2</sup>अर्चुवायार्चयायाचीवायाचाराह्म् ८ वी
- 333 हु प्यर्दे प्राये में सामा खुट में सामा हैं दि मी
- 334৫য়ৄ৴৻য়য়৻৸য়ৄ৴৻য়৻য়য়ৄ৴৻য়ৢ৻
- 335म्बार्क उति तन्न या श्रम ग्रीय नहेंन गी
- 337प्रदेशेर-र्धेष-दस्य-पर्द्वेद-वी
- 338८८.च.श्रेर.स्थायळू.चर्डूर.यी
- 339 ह्युया अर्थर रॉक्ष अन्दर पङ्गेन यी।
- 340 ষ্ট্ৰ ব্ৰেম ষ্ট্ৰ ব্ৰেব্ৰেদ্ব নী
- 341विट विट र्ड्र अंश र र्यंट र र्ड्र र यु
- 342 वि.चैंवा.कूर्य.क्र्य.क्र्य.चक्रूर.ची
- 343য়'য়ৢ'য়ৢয়য়য়য়য়ৢ৾য়য়য়ৢ৾য়য়য়ৢঢ়য়য়
- $^{344}$ બા $^{\prime}$ યાનુસંગ્રીઃજેઃવઃક્સંયાયાશુસંગ્વન્ડ્યા
- 345क्षेत्र-र्रा ग्राक्षेत्र-त्रद्दे मूटि के मी
- 346 ईव र कें वर्षा या तर्यया के वी।
- 347 MANTAC : BE : AI E : B : AI
- $^{348}$ બાર્-વાર્ગ્સ મું) ર્જેવાય રાત્રુસ વસ્ત્રુસ હવા રાત્રુર હા
- $^{349}$ વત્ર ર્ક્સ પ્લેંદ્ર ર્ક્સ સેદ્ર દ્વારા ત્રાર્કેના સાથી
- 350 मु र्केंट र्पेट र्केंट सेट र्वें अप्य र्केंग्य यी।
- 351यट्यायाबि'अर्से्द्र'याविष्णा'यावेद'व्य'र्स्याषायी

- <sup>331</sup>The azure blue sky is praised by its companion, the clouds;
- 332The swift praise the swift;
- <sup>333</sup>The pace of the excellent horse is praised by the wind;
- 334The dandy praises the dandy;
- <sup>335</sup>The lambskin robe's hem is praised by the otter.
- 336Yellow praises yellow
- <sup>337</sup>The Yellow-hat monk praises Dbus;
- 338The yellow duck praises the sea;
- <sup>339</sup>The yellow bamboo praises the arrow.
- <sup>340</sup>Blue praises blue.
- 341The blue crane praises the sky
- 342The blue cuckoo praises the year.
- <sup>343</sup>The blue peacock praises the plumage.
- <sup>344</sup>*Ya*! Now I speak of the three great things:
- 345This yellow gold is valuable.
- <sup>346</sup>The blue barley is abundant.
- <sup>347</sup>The gift-wrapped bottle of *chang* is important.
- <sup>348</sup>*Ya*! Now I speak of the three types of gatherings:
- <sup>349</sup>Monks, whether or not they have religion, gather in Dbus.
- <sup>350</sup>Chinese merchants gather in the market, whether or not they have goods.
- <sup>351</sup>The hosts and guests both gather at the wedding.

- $^{352}$ બાર્-યામુઅ:શું) તર્તુ અ'રાત્તુ અ'યાસુઅ:જેવા'વ્યત્ર' ત્રા
- $^{354}$ લે.વર્ટ્ય.જીજા.વર્ટ્ય.જૂર્જ્ય.વર્ટ્ય.જી
- 355ਕਾਰਨ੍ਕਾਰੁਾਕਨ੍ਕਾਗ੍ਰਕਾਨਨ੍ਕਾਗ੍ਰੀ
- $^{356}$ બા $\mathbf{5}^{-1}$ નાનુસ'ગ્રી'તર્ $\mathbf{5}^{-1}$ 'ત્રસ્ત'નાશુસ'જેવા'ત્રાન્ડના
- 357ट्ग्ट अर्थेव प्यमामी मेंट प्र व्या
- 358 र्स र्स्या दया खुट या च द द द र यी।
- 360ई-ब्रिट-क्रूब-क्र्-क्र्य-क्र्य-ला-पर्टेर-ग्री
- 361म्नयः(र्वेअ:५:५पमःवी:वी:वीं८:५:५॥
- 362 ह्यु : च १५५५ मी : च १५५ मी : च १५५
- $^{363}$ ભાટ.તામ્ત્રા.શું).ટ્યાવ.ત. $^4$ ત્રા.યાજીય.કુવા.ત્તર્યટ.વી
- <sup>364</sup>म्बद्धाः याच्याः प्राप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्व
- 365व्यया.स्ट.जका.मा.सञ्जट.खे.खा.खे.स्याय.स्यो
- 367นๆ'-5-र्से'र्से'र्पे-5-सम्पर'न्याद'वी
- 368 पार् ह्रेंब केंद्रि झूब चार्य वास्त्र वास्

- <sup>352</sup>*Ya*! Now I speak of the three kinds of meetings:
- <sup>353</sup>The tiger assembly and the leopard assembly meet in the forest.
- <sup>354</sup>The school of fish and the otters meet in the ocean.
- <sup>355</sup>The assemblies of fathers and of sons meet in rows.
- <sup>356</sup>Ya! Now I speak of the three kinds of belonging:
- 357In the blue azure sky,
- <sup>358</sup>The little black ravens are at home in the grass.
- <sup>359</sup>On the beautiful mountain, the blue mountain wolves are
- <sup>360</sup>Accustomed to being greedy.
- <sup>361</sup>Among the groups of guests,
- <sup>362</sup>The matchmakers who desire to take a bribe are at home at the wedding.
- <sup>363</sup>Ya! Now I speak of the three kinds of happiness:
- <sup>364</sup>If the daughter-in-law is good and polite, the grandfather is happy.
- <sup>365</sup>If her hands and handiwork are good, her mother-in-law is happy.
- <sup>366</sup>If her clothes and ornaments are beautiful, the bride is happy.
- <sup>367</sup>If she is a beauty, the groom is happy.
- <sup>368</sup>*Ya*! Now I speak of the three kinds of wedding times:

- 369 त्युट खार्झें ब : ध्या यो यो : यॉट : द या
- 370८५२ जुःग्रुअ:गुः८८:र्थःय॥
- 371चि.धि.चिता.कूथ.कूथ.यूथा.वादीट.क्षेत्र.कूता.यथा।
- <sup>372</sup>સં.ભાવો.ક્ષે.અપુ. પદ્મિ. જ્વા. જ્વા. કૃતા. કૃતા.
- 373हूँ ब :ब्रु:मुखुय:ग्री:८८:र्रा:या
- 374 ब्रे. ऍया याद्ये र क्रें द्र खी । या
- 375ग्रवेर-कुट-गी-तट्च-अ-कुव-ववा
- <sup>376</sup>वनु पहुन् कॅ कॅवा बन्य के तुन क्रेंब क
- 377८गुरु ह्वायाषुर्यामी ५८८ र्थे द्वा
- 378कु:केव्-प्रयाञ्चर-प्रयाञान्यः कवाषाः वर्गा
- 380બાર-દે-દ્રન-ૠ્ર્સ-ત્યાધ-દ્યું નથી નર્સૂન-તાલી નર્સનાથી
- 381 รุรัสาสาราชัยเราสา
- <sup>382</sup>ลู:ฉลัสเดณราหา
- 383 NT. S). YE. GUTI
- 384<sub>ผ</sub>ู้สับ ฮัก ซี เรื่อง ราโ
- <sup>385</sup>ब्रे:र्ह्मायी:य55:र्ह्मा
- 387 are the second of the second s

- <sup>369</sup>From the good azure blue sky above,
- <sup>370</sup>In the first of the three summer months,
- <sup>371</sup>The blue cuckoo, has called pleasantly three times,
- <sup>372</sup>And when we see the smiling faces of the stalks of grain, it is a wedding time.
- <sup>373</sup>In the first of the three autumn months,
- <sup>374</sup>At the edge of the great golden flower,
- <sup>375</sup>After the golden petals have bloomed,
- <sup>376</sup>When the grain is harvested and brought home, it's a wedding time.
- <sup>377</sup>In the first of the three winter months,
- <sup>378</sup>After the great river freezes at its banks.
- <sup>379</sup>when many fish and otters gather happily, one should call it a wedding time.
- <sup>380</sup>*Ya*! Now today I speak the praises of the Tantric practitioners:
- <sup>381</sup>The white skull of the princes,
- <sup>382</sup>The divine offering cup,
- 383The self-burning butter lamp,
- <sup>384</sup>The vase on top of the head,
- <sup>385</sup>And nectar on the tongue,
- <sup>386</sup>He lives on the snowy summit of the rocky mountain during the three summer months.
- <sup>387</sup>He chases away white clouds to

- 389क्षेत्र-च-लुगाद्धु-वर्नेन्-वर्नेन्-ची
- 390 कर पार्से सापर्ले पार्ले मुद्देर मी
- 391য়ৄ৾য়৾য়য়য়য়য়ৣ৽৴য়৽৻৸
- 392 ह् याटवारी प्राप्त से प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत
- 393मुट । य प्राप्त प्रमुट । य स्था में । है । ची
- 394दर्स्टरमें सेरप्त्रट द्रमार्से मेंगानेट गी
- 395 ह्यूट-५२-अ-५३८-४४-३५-छी-छे-५गी
- 396 द्यंव.पश्चित्राची.द्याला।
- 397  $\mathrm{E}$  यात्रा रे त्रार रेंद्रे त्रत्य स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप
- 398ची'न्य'गिर्न्र'यार्गेन्'य्य्य पान्यस्य
- 399 पर्ट र हैं अब अर्केट गणन बना प्रधान में
- 400 त्यर केव रम् नार्थेव व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त
- 401 प्रमाद र्व कुर प्रयो क अतुव पु प्रवास मी।
- <sup>402</sup>ट्र'म्ब'र्ग्न्'र्ह्व'ग्ब्ब'याद्य'यार्द्ग्व्यायी
- 403 ह. र्वेषा. तर क्रैंट विश्वश्वाल क्षेत्र वी
- $^{404}$ พรารทัสามธัชาของมายามธัราวทุราธิราชา
- 405 श्रे ख्वाबागाव त्या शुट क्वेंदा छेट वी
- 406 महित 'चयोगाल' माने सामी 'चर' अळ अल' मार्चे हायो।
- 407ट्रे त्र्वे:क्रुंब:स्वयःक्राध्यःख्वःची:स्वाःसंखःखःत्रःस्वः

- the right.
- <sup>388</sup>[He] chases away black clouds to the left.
- <sup>389</sup>[He] chases away hail like driving sheep,
- <sup>390</sup>And makes it rain like pouring milk.
- <sup>391</sup>During the three autumn months.
- <sup>392</sup>[He] lives half-way up the snow-covered rocky mountain.
- <sup>393</sup>[He] captures a white-mouthed onager and makes it his horse.
- <sup>394</sup>[He] captures wild yaks and domesticates them;
- <sup>395</sup>And [he] captures adult wolves and makes them his watchdogs.
- <sup>396</sup>During the three winter months
- <sup>397</sup>[He] lives at the foot of the snow-covered rocky mountain.
- <sup>398</sup>[He] places the tutelary deity's *gtor ma* above him;
- <sup>399</sup>[He] places the *bdud rtsi sman mchod* to his right;
- <sup>400</sup>[He] places the great red *rakta* to his left;
- <sup>401</sup>[He] places volumes of the *Bka'* '*gyur* in front of him;
- <sup>402</sup>[He]hangs the big ancient drum in the sky;
- <sup>403</sup>[He] raises the drumstick aloft in the sky;
- <sup>404</sup>[He] praises and honors the Three Jewels;
- <sup>405</sup>[He] defends all sentient beings;
- <sup>406</sup>And stops all evil and misfortune;
- <sup>407</sup>A person who has a succession of

धेव'बेर'कु'रेट्॥

 $^{408}$ wl $^{-1}$ w. $^{1}$ e $^{-1}$ e $^{$ 

409 দ্র'ম'র্ম'বর্দ্র'র্ম'র্ম'র্মারীবা

410 द्वारानुते याह्यूट अव द व व जी

411 ट्राट र्च मॉर्बें सुर अट र्च क्रेस महिना

412 द्राय र्चे क्रुका सुवाका गाँव व वाकाय मी

413 मावकारा क्षेप्य हे स्वर् क्षारा सुद्ध स्वर् वा होगा

414য়ঢ়য়৽ঀ৾৽ৼয়৽ঽয়৽ৼ৾৽ৼৢ৾য়য়৽য়য়৽ঀ৾৽ঀ৾

415 अर्वे : क्ष वट या बेर : हें वा : द्वाट : वा : द्वा

416 त्यादः हो 'ञ्च' याहिका ग्री' तकर 'अठा' तर्योवा 'यी

 $4^{17}$ આવ $\times$ : મું સંદે આવ $\times$  ન પૂર્વ પૂર્વ પૂર્વ પ્રાવસ્તાન પ્ર

418 हुट सेर सु ग्वेस ग्री प्रव्र प्राया वर्षेषा ग्री

419ब्रेट रे मुंब कु अवका गुर्वा प्रमाट क्या

 $^{420}$ मु र्चेट् र्स्या र्कट अदे प्वृह् त्यम दर्गेया यी

 $^{421}$ અર્થે ભારતેંતે ના તાર્કેન ના તાર્કેન તથી

<sup>422</sup>क्नुट'प्रबेर'सु'ग्निब'ग्न'क्र्ट्र'य'न्वेंट्र'वी

423এম'র্মাম'র্কর'ব্র্বা'য়'ळर'গ্রীম'ন্দ্ম'র||

 $4^{24}$ प्रमुप्तः आर्थेष्ठः करः पः कप्रः पः मर्थेप्रः मी

425<sub>म</sub>८:राजा:क्ष्य:क्ष्य:क्ष्ट:हेट:हें'वा:व्या

lives like that should be called the A khu dpon.

<sup>408</sup>*Ya*! Now I speak the praises of the *A zhang*,

<sup>409</sup>The bell-holding lama was born in Dbus.

<sup>410</sup>And the sound of the bell rings in his ears;

411Many young heroes were born,

<sup>412</sup>And the heroes' birth is told everywhere;

<sup>413</sup>Wise, nimble-tongued speakers are born from this lineage,

<sup>414</sup>And their articulate speeches are heard everywhere.

<sup>415</sup>The main temple's golden roof ornament is high in the sky,

<sup>416</sup>And obstructs the rising of both the sun and moon.

<sup>417</sup>The upper part of the earth-colored wall is covered with cloth,

<sup>418</sup>And obstructs the path of both the wind and the breeze.

<sup>419</sup>The fields are full of barley.

<sup>420</sup>And obstruct the paths of all Chinese, Tibetans, and Mongolians <sup>421</sup>If the wind blows on the fox fur hat,

<sup>422</sup>The wind and breeze will both be punished

<sup>423</sup>If the rain soaks the silk clothes,

<sup>424</sup>The sky and the rain will be punished

<sup>425</sup>If the soles of the leather boots are caught on stones,

- 426 हॅ म्यापाद अरपीत रहुट कट रा गार्डेट गी।
- $^{427}$ अ पञ्चेर प्राप्तः र्धेव पावस्य पञ्चेर भ्या र्देषाः संस्कृतः स्वा
- 428 द्ग्राटाक्षार्श्व ।वाप्पाचगुवाकाको चर्न्नेद्रायाचेराकु रेत्।
- $^{429}$ બાદ્ર'गवेत'र्स्ट'त्त्र'प्रथ'र्स्ट'पर्श्रेट्'र्
- 430 दुवायादी सुरपङ्गें दानुषानी योदा गुरा।
- 431โฮลาสาเพลาชีวสละเละแ
- 432ષ્પ્રાયાની મુંદ્રાસ્ત્રાની ત્રા
- 433ફ્રેંટ્ર-ટ્રિયાનાર્સ્ટ તાલા ક્રિયાના ક્રિયાના સ્ત્રાના સ્રાના સ્ત્રાના સ્ત્રાના સ્ત્રાના સ્ત્રાના સ્ત્રાના સ્ત્રાના સ્ત્રા
- 434र्केट्-ट्रुअन्यायमुट्-विन्यते क्रॅट-याट्व-ट्रट्य-हे॥
- 435म्मू क्षु वट व्ययम् विट क्रिय ग्रीय प्राप्त प्रिम्
- 436શ્રે $\zeta$ . મેં ક્વા. ભેવા. તા. શ્રુ $\zeta$ . ત્રાચા. તત્વ $\zeta$  થાં ક્યા. તત્વ $\zeta$  થાં કા. તા. ત્યા. ત્યા.
- 438દ્દ સુત્ય ર્સ્ટ પ્રસ્પેર્ય સુવા ત્યા વર્સેવાયા બેંધી
- 439ण्यस्य स्टारस्य प्राप्तिस्य स्था स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्य स्य स्य स्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्य स्य स्य स्य स्य स्थानस्य स
- 441वायाः पर्याप् द्वायाः त्र्युः त्रेग्यायः ञ्चः श्वः प्राप्ताप्ता
- 442ดุฐามะาจัฬาจะามรัฐาจฑะาสฺฬานัฐแ
- 443ब्रेट.रे.च्रैब.रे.च्रेब.विच.वब.लूटी
- 444 हु त्वर्दे न्वते ञ्च क नञ्जीवाय वय सेन्।
- 445aह्-विट-ट्यार-ङ्ग-वाट्ट-वाक्ति-वका-ल्टा

- <sup>426</sup>The stones will be punished.
- <sup>427</sup>When praising the earth instead of the sky,
- <sup>428</sup>One should still say that the sky itself is highly praised.
- <sup>429</sup>*Ya*! Now the inferior kinsmen praise themselves.
- <sup>430</sup>I don't praise the rotten son, but
- <sup>431</sup>Now I will speak of his father's goodness,
- <sup>432</sup>And of his mother's worth:
- <sup>433</sup>In the Upper region of Dbus gtsang, religious bridges were built,
- <sup>434</sup>84,000 religious volumes were brought,
- <sup>435</sup>And the main temples were filled with scriptures.
- <sup>436</sup>After mercantile bridges were built in lower China,
- <sup>437</sup>Great and small bricks of tea were brought on wagons,
- <sup>438</sup>And quality brick tea was piled in the homes.
- <sup>439</sup>After farmers and nomads built mercantile bridges,
- <sup>440</sup>Silver and copper coins were minted in the treasury.
- <sup>441</sup>Having planted all kinds of meritaccumulating crops,
- <sup>442</sup>Storerooms were filled.
- <sup>443</sup>Fields have spread everywhere,
- 444Saddles of horses have been prepared,
- <sup>445</sup>Ropes for tethering the white *mdzo* herd have been prepared,

- 446 धुग्रवाद्याद्याद्याद्यस्यात्रवाद्यात्रम्
- 447 अ'चर्क्ट्र-'द्गुट-'क्ट्रब'ग्वबअ'चर्क्ट्र-'दे'र्द्रग्'र्बे'अ'चक्ट्र-'द्गु
- 448 न्गृतःकार्ष्टेव प्रायः व अयाः धारान्यं न चेर कुः रेन्॥
- चक्र-या। 449लार्-वाथर-इवाय-यर्-कृष-कुर-व्यक्र-प्र-इग्र-वाश्वयः विवा-
- $^{450}$ म'न्या'भ्रेम'ह्यम'चकु $\varsigma$ 'वहँसम'चते'यादम'द्य
- $^{451}$ मुच'रे'चग्'वेष'से'भे'अत्व'व॥
- 452<sub>ฟ.สิ</sub>.พั.สัน.สน์.สน์.นี้ล.สมัตาสม
- 454 रोर व्ययः यो हो या स्र प्र वर्षा
- 455कु'ग्|र्यट'र्चेते'स्रक्रॅट्'र्प'त्रचुव्य'त्र्
- 456 वाद्रषास्वा वी प्रवीद राप्ति द्रारायद्रा
- 457ર્સા દ્વરાનું ક્રિસાયાર્મ્સાયાર્મા
- 458 केंग-द्यो पानुस्य प्रोत् । चेदास्य
- 459ळे' तर्दे 'ध्रेति' श्चर्यायात्रया तृत्र 'यावत्।।
- 460 विवायम् स्यायम् स्यायम् स्यायम्
- 461 द्वया.पक्षत.य.क्रुया.क्ष्रीय.श्रुता.श्रायय॥
- 462মর্চ্চর ব্রাইন্র স্থান্থ মর্চন মাদর  $\parallel$
- 463 बेट पट पार्ड पार हेव आपवा
- 464 ह्ये प्रविषा व याष्ट्र प्रयाषा प्रहे क्रिव से ह जेर जेर जेर जेर जि

- <sup>446</sup>And multicolored livestock have been penned in the yard.
- <sup>447</sup>When praising the earth instead of the sky,
- <sup>448</sup>One should say that there is a space the length of a forearm between the earth and sky.
- <sup>449</sup>Ya! Now I speak the praises of Gsang sngags bde chen:
- <sup>450</sup>In the place where the Eight Auspicious Symbols are gathered,
- <sup>451</sup>In front of the auspicious mountain,
- <sup>452</sup>In the middle, the earth resembles a mirror,
- <sup>453</sup>The multicolored tents are pitched like flowers,
- 454Like the rising yellow sun,
- <sup>455</sup>Resembling offerings of clean water.
- <sup>456</sup>The one who built that monastery,
- <sup>457</sup>The one who took self-liberating vows,
- <sup>458</sup>The one who practiced the virtuous dharma,
- <sup>459</sup>The one who listens during this life and the next,
- <sup>460</sup>The one who leads you to higher realms when you see his face.
- <sup>461</sup>The one who purifies iniquities when you prostrate to him,
- <sup>462</sup>The one who leads you to Heaven when you say his name,
- <sup>463</sup>And the one who leads you to the virtuous land
- 464You should say that it is, for

example, Gsang sngags bde chen.

- 466 वर व र्द्यव रे भ्रुव रें र्वाट व जुव वर्ष वर्ष
- 468 हूँ प्रचल क्रें मुम्म में प्रमान कें प्रमान कें प्रमान कें प्रमान कें
- 469 हूँ म्यू (त्तुव क्रेंब क्रेंक क्र मीक नट त्रू
- 470 बुच'न्या'तर्भ'न्चर'स्या'यो'र्रे क्चूर'यरी।
- 471નુ-પ્રસ્'ર્વેતે'અફ્કુ:ર્ને'ફ્કુ:વ્ય:નુવ્યુ'વડ્ય
- $^{472}$ નુદ્ર-નુે'અતે'રે'નું્-અર્થેત્ર'ર્વે'તરી $\parallel$
- 473 हुट रुक ञ्चल केर र्च ग्वेर ग्रीक हुन तर्
- 474वालकाच ऋक्ष्यःक्ष्यं क्षःवाली प्रचीवी राष्ट्री
- 475वार्ष्य त्र न्याय स्तुः वार्य प्राप्त प्राप्त स्त्रा स्त्रुवा स्त्रा स्त
- 476 त्र्यम् माने दायम् विदायम् विदायम्
- 477 सर्व र , वयाया मुः हॅट , यो , झॅं , श्रुया , तमित्र , तर्रा
- 478क्षे $\mathbf{5}$ -त'लक' $\mathbf{5}$ -र'न्गर'ग्री'र्थेल'रा'तहोत्र'त्र्
- 479कुतःरे के रे त्यर प्रते हे कें वा
- 480 भुषाः भूष्यत्र भीषार्थत्र भीष्यत्र भाषामा स्वी
- 481 च.मैज.मिंट.कुर्य.ट्यीट.ज.पर्तर.परी

- <sup>465</sup>*Ya*! Now I speak the praises of Dus gsum sangs rgyas gling:
- <sup>466</sup>In the east, this tall gray mountain that pierces the sky
- <sup>467</sup>Is like the strong eastern tiger that pounces in the sky;
- <sup>468</sup>This southern wool-white conch mountain
- <sup>469</sup>Is like the southern turquoise blue dragon soaked by rain;
- <sup>470</sup>This western mountain range of Dgra 'dul dbang phyug
- <sup>471</sup>Is like a red bird's beak submerged in water;
- <sup>472</sup>This tall northern sandy mountain range,
- <sup>473</sup>Is like the northern yellow tortoise, rubbed with gold.
- <sup>474</sup>To the right, the blue Yellow River flows like a turquoise dragon.
- <sup>475</sup>To the left, the clean stream winds like a black snake.
- <sup>476</sup>Nearby, the fields are like a completed mandala of all kinds of grain.
- <sup>477</sup>In front, the forest is dense like southern fog.
- <sup>478</sup>In the center, the road extends like a white silk sash.
- <sup>479</sup>On the peak of the blazing rearward mountain,
- <sup>480</sup>This golden fortress of the Birth Deity Ban rim mthon po,
- <sup>481</sup>Is like a great garuda flying in the sky.

- 482हेते'स्र्रुब'व'गणपट'र्डुट'त्र्र'प्रते'र्थ्र'ग॥
- 483ર્જ્ય વર્ર્ગ્ય વર્ષ્ય માસુયા વર્ષ્ય માસુયા વર્ષ્ય માસુયા વર્ષ્ય માસુયા વર્ષ
- 484द्ये।वट पत्रट रे मुल क्षुव रेंदि पक्षेण्या र्ख्या
- 485ac'=<n'aktin'<ur
- 486
- 487वायायाय, देवायायायायायायायायायायायायाया
- 488वार्षेत्र त्र प्रायासुक्ष स्वरमा मुना
- 489अर् व.च.मं.अर्-ह्मता.क्ष्य.त्तायर.ह्मतायामी.क्ष्यामी.मूर्या
- 490જી. ૧૧ ૧૫ ન્થ્યું છી. તેથા ત્રું ત્યા ત્રું ત્યા તે છે. અથા તાર્જે ત્યાં તે ત્યા
- <sup>491</sup>નું ત ત્ર સ્વાએન પ્રાચન સુધાને તે કે સ્વાચન સ
- $_{465}$ છુગ્રબ.ર્જ્યા.પ્રજ્યા.પ્રત્યા.પ્રુપ્ત.ત્યા.કુપ્ત.ત્ર્યા.પ્રતા.પ્રુપ્ત.ત્યા.કુપ્ત.ત્ર્યા.કુપ્ત.ત્ર્યા.કુપ્ત.ત્ર્યા.કુપ્ત.ત્ર્યા.કુપ્ત.ત્ર્યા.કુપ્ત.ત્ર્યા.કુપ્ત.ત્ર્યા.કુપ્ત.ત્ર્યા.કુપ્ત.ત્ર્યા.કુપ્ત.ત્યા.કુપત્યા.
- $^{493}$ ષા ક્રીન્ પાણસાવને વાર્દસ્થાવા ક્રોં સે તેલુ તૃ ખેતૃ તેરા કૃ
- $^{494}$ બાન્ જાતુ ન્રૅર્વ રૅર્વે સ્ટ્રેન્ ન્યાસ્ત્ર વાલુસ લેવાન્વન્ સા
- 495८सॅब क्रेब संबाग्वयायायाया
- 496 हॅग्'५अर'र्रे'५गु८'गे'ने'त्रे
- 497र्के र्षेत्र र्स सः चुः सुम्राच सेवाया।
- $498\widetilde{\mathsf{a}}\!\!\left[\mathsf{a}.\mathsf{d}\widetilde{\mathsf{d}}\!\!\left.\mathsf{a}.\mathsf{d}\mathsf{e}\mathsf{d}.\mathsf{g}.\mathsf{e}\mathsf{d}.\mathsf{g}\right.\right]$
- 499विष्टःश्रेषःक्रान्चःमुलःसिःच्या

- <sup>482</sup>In front of that there is a village that is like an auspicious swastika.
- <sup>483</sup>On the upper part of its holy area,
- <sup>484</sup> With an outer room built like Mt. Tise,
- <sup>485</sup>There is a copper-colored fortress.
- <sup>486</sup>In the center is Padmashambhava himself.
- <sup>487</sup>To his right are the lords of the three families.
- <sup>488</sup>To his left are the Buddhas of the three times.
- <sup>489</sup>In front of him, voices sound the dharma of the supreme Mahayanist secret tantras.
- <sup>490</sup>The bodies of the faithful are like a sun melting the frost:
- <sup>491</sup>They rise like a happy sun, without adversity and sickness,
- <sup>492</sup>And enjoy the sounds of singing and playing without suffering.
- <sup>493</sup>One should say that the place where three happy things are gathered is Ne'u na in Sgo me.
- <sup>494</sup>*Ya*! Now I speak the praises of the tantric practitioners:
- <sup>495</sup>The great practitioner controls the weather and the earth:
- <sup>496</sup>The sun and moon in the red sky.
- <sup>497</sup>[His] blue feathers are as bright as the plumage of three peacocks,
- <sup>498</sup>[His] dragon robes are as bright as a rainbow.
- <sup>499</sup>[His] voice is as pleasant as a cuckoo's,

- 500ट्यत्य पर्सेट त्रम्य प्रमाय प्रम प्रमाय प्रम प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय
- 501ชู รัสเนเรียน ขุญมาตนเป
- 502 द्रःग्वयाः व ग्वीव हे प्रहेण्याः ।।।
- 203विधिट.पर्झ्य.य.श्री.इं.पर्श्वतार्स्।
- <sup>504</sup>ঘৰ্ত্ব 'ইবি'/ঘ'শৰ্ব্বা
- <sup>505</sup>वार्लेन् खटः वी कुनः र्सेवाबः छेन् : आवन् : आः त् र्येन् : यें 'सेन्' बेर' कुं 'सेन्||
- 506 मार्-स्रि'से स्रें संस्तिति पर्से राज्ये राज्ये
- 507ଷ୍ୟୟ 'ଶ୍ୱ' ସ୍ଥର୍ 'ସ୍ଥ୍ୟ' ପ୍ରଷ' ପ୍ରଷ୍ଟ୍ର 'ସ୍ଥର୍ଷ' ପ୍ରଷ୍ଟ୍ର
- $_{208}$ ਧੀਓ,ਕਾਲੂਗ.ਟੈਘੈਟ.ਭਟਕ.ਐੱਟ.ਟੁਖੁ.ফੈਂਕ.ਰੈਕ.ਪਰੋਟੀ
- <sup>509</sup>ष्ट्रण'र्स'ट्रेट्'र्स'क्रेक'क्षा
- 510 हुना या भ्रेना यो तह समार्थित।
- $5^{11}$ स्रम्, र.चया. र.च्या. विचः दे. पूर्
- $^{512}$ ਸ਼੍ਰਾ-ਸ਼ਾਰਕੇ ਗਿੱਧਾ ਕਿਸ਼ਸ਼ਗ ਗੁਲੀ ਕੇ ਘੱਸ ਸ਼ਾ
- $^{513}$ मिर्द्र-दे-र्यात् प्रवेग-लेवा-लेव-र्स्रथ-ग्रह्र-वे-प्रेन्-पा
- <sup>514</sup>न्म श्रेव र्रं मानिका ग्री मा विया मार्वे व र्वे प्पॅन या।
- $5^{15}$ ત્તર્જ્ય, સાર્સે. વાલું સાગી કુવા ત્યસા તર્મવા કે 'બેંદ્ર' ધા
- $5^{16}$  શ્વેતું.ર્જ્ય, તું. જાત્યું. વદ્યા વેત્રા છે. જા. તેર તરી
- $^{517}$ વાર્ષેત્ર 'છે' અદે 'દ્વૅર્' ગુૌષ' વાર્ષ 'રે' પ્વત્ય 'રે' પ્વત્ય 'રે' પ્વ
- $^{518}$ શ્ચિતઃ છે.  $^{2}$ . જાળૂં. વયા  $^{2}$ . તે જ્યાન ટી

- <sup>500</sup>[His] merit is like white clouds in the sky,
- <sup>501</sup>And [his] wealth is as abundant as summer rain.
- <sup>502</sup>When he frowns, Yama is afraid.
- <sup>503</sup>When he speaks, he pacifies the entire village.
- <sup>504/505</sup>And one should say that the one who subdues the violent, and who helps the lowly is the tantric practitioner.
- <sup>506</sup>Ya! Now I speak the praises of Sgo me's four clans
- <sup>507</sup>Like a bronze arrow fletched with four vulture feathers.
- <sup>508</sup>Like an excellent white bow strung with twined copper wires,
- <sup>509</sup>After the cunning tigers were born,
- <sup>510</sup>They had already developed stripes.
- <sup>511</sup>There were some with long braids,
- <sup>512</sup>And there were some who tied their braids at the end.
- <sup>513</sup>There were some who squashed mountainous devils with their thumbnails,
- <sup>514</sup>There were some who controlled the two enemy *rakshas*,
- <sup>515</sup>And there were some who blocked the paths of the two *ma mo* demons
- <sup>516</sup>There were some like the bright sun above the morning mountain
- <sup>517</sup>Who melt the snowy mountain with the golden sun's light.
- 518There are some like the waxing

- $5^{20}$ ਘੱਧਾਲੇਕਾਰਨਾਨ੍ਤਾਸ਼ਤਾਲੇਕਾਰਨਾਨਨ
- 521भूर कॅंग्राय त्र प्रते प्राक्त क्रां के या है । व्यं प्रा
- $5^{22}$ ਬਟ ਬੁਟ ਨ੍ਸ਼ਟ ਸਿਧ ਘਾ ਨੇ 'ਘੈਕਾ ਨਸ਼ਟ ਗੀ
- $5^{23}$ ત્ર મેંત્ર સેંદ્રે ત્ત્ર ભુદ સેંત્ર મુક્ષ પ્રમાદ મી
- $5^{24}$ କିଂ ଅର୍ଥିୟ 'ସଁଦି'କିଂ 'ନୂଁକ୍' ଏହା 'ସମ୍ପର୍ଗ 'ସମ୍ପର୍ୟ 'ସମ୍ପର୍ଗ 'ସମ୍ପର୍ଗ 'ସମ୍ପର୍ଗ 'ସମ୍ପର୍ଗ 'ସମ୍ପର୍ଗ 'ସମ୍ପର୍ଗ 'ସମ୍ବର୍ଗ 'ସମ୍ପର୍ଗ 'ସମ୍ପର୍ଗ 'ସମ୍ପର୍ଗ 'ସମ୍ବର୍ଗ 'ସମ୍ବର୍ୟ 'ସ୍ୟର୍ଗ 'ସ୍ୟର୍ଗ 'ସ୍ୟର୍ଗ 'ସ୍ମର୍ଗ 'ସ୍ମର୍ଗ 'ସ୍ୟର୍ଗ 'ସ୍ୟର୍ଗ 'ସ୍
- $^{525}$ ર્ક્સ પેંદ્ર સેદ્ર 'દ્રદ્યુસ' મુર્જ દ 'હ્યુન' ત્રસ મોં 'પેંદ્ર $\|$
- 526ਰੂ-ਘੱਸ਼-ਕੇਸ਼-ਗੁ-ਕਗ਼-ਕਬਿਆ-ਕਥਾਗ਼ੀ-ਘੱਸ $\|$
- 527નાનુસાર્યોન્ એન્ ભૂ મુનાર્યેન્ ત્વરાર્યો પ્યેન્
- $^{529} \omega | \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{\hat{r}} \cdot \mathbf{\hat{r}$
- $^{530}$ क्ष्रवा-८्रार-पावा-धीव-पाट-अर्केट्य-८्रगाद-घी।
- 531प्रुट प्राक्तु अर्के अस्य मित्र स्वामित्र स्वामित्
- 532 तु याबोर सेवा धोव प्याट मुख हुगाद यी
- 533तहतः र्क्केन श्चायते प्रतान स्टामिन स्टामिन
- 534มศัฐ เช็ตเลานอกเลงสาชีนาคุณหา้า เป็นเป็นเล่า
- 535प्रा.चिषाःस्टःश्चेत्रःष्ठाःस्यादस्यापःसी

- moon above the evening mountain, <sup>519</sup>Who expel darkness with the conch shell moon's light.
- <sup>520</sup>Ther are some who rise like bright stars among the elders,
- <sup>521</sup>Whose children multiply like the stars of heaven.
- <sup>522</sup>The upper part of the white-flowered grassland is full of horses,
- <sup>523</sup>The middle part of the grassy valley is filled with yaks.
- <sup>524</sup>And the bottom of the high mountains is filled with sheep.
- <sup>525</sup>[We] hear about the existence of the dharma in Dbus gtsang,
- <sup>526</sup>[We] hear about the existence of wealth in China.
- <sup>527</sup>[We] hear about the existence of speeches in A mdo,
- <sup>528</sup>[We] do not have to speak of this because it is world-renowned.
- <sup>529</sup>Ya! Now today, foods are piled higher than Mt. Meru,
- <sup>530</sup>And though the tigers are courageous, they pounce with difficulty.
- <sup>531</sup>The drinks are deeper than the sea.
- <sup>532</sup>And though they are gold fish, they swim with difficulty.
- <sup>533</sup>Rainbow-like prayer flags are pulled taut.
- <sup>534</sup>If you pay respect to guests who have accumulated merit,
- <sup>535</sup>Then auspiciousness and your prayers will be attained.

537 [4]

538નુ યાર્લેન ત્રાત્ક્રમ્થ રહેંતા સ્ટેન્ ત્રેવા ત્રન્ સું યાત્ર સુન્યા ત્રા

540 শ্রব নে ব্রব্ধ ক্রি ক্রি ক্রি ক্রি বদ্রব ক্রা

541वार्ष्य प्राम्बास्त्रीय स्वाम्बा

 $54^2$ નું ર્જં 'ર્વે' ત્રું અત્રા ર્જીંગ તાર્નિ 'તાર્ના' સુત્રા સુધા

543८-শ্বনাবানার্ব রিমার্ক্রবারাক্রা

544वंश्वर्तिवाद्यालात्यात्यात्मेद्यास्य मु

546 디도미·조미·애·웨이·디·원국·敷|

547<sub>५</sub>-२.ऋँ.ज.ध्यायायवर.यहूरी

<sup>536</sup>If you compliment and toast the elders who possess merit,

<sup>537</sup>Then prosperity and affluence will be invited.

538If youths play, sing, and dance,

<sup>539</sup>Then male and female guests will be greatly pleased.

<sup>540</sup>Elders will live longer.

541The youths' bravery will increase.

 $^{542}$ The grandchildren will grow up.

<sup>543</sup>Now, their happiness will be abundant.

<sup>544</sup>In the future, there will be a Buddha.

<sup>545</sup>In one's dwelling there will be auspiciousness,

<sup>546</sup>For us there will be good luck!

<sup>547</sup>Now, pay homage to these things!

## GLOSSARY

- Line 1 *Om*, *a*, and hUM are each one syllable charms that may be used to elevate common speech to religious speech (see Ekvall 1964:115-118).
- Line 2 Chos dbyings dag pa, Dharmadhatu, is sometimes translated as the 'realm of truth' or 'realm of phenomena'. The term is translated as Dharmakaya 'body of truth' for those who have attained Buddhahood.
- Line 3 Chos sku kun tu bzang po, Dharmakaya Samantabhadra. Kun tu bzang po (Sskt: Samantabhadra) is a tantric deity. "He is termed the Primal Buddha in the Nyingmapa [rnying ma pa] tradition" (Samuel 1993:14). Chos sku may also be translated 'Dharma body', corresponding to Dharmakaya (Sskt).
- Line 5 Lha longs sku thugs rje chen po. This Thugs rje chen po 'the great compassionate one' is an alternative name for Avalokitesvara.
- Line 6 Bya rgod phung po'i ri is "Grdhrakuta in Sanskrit 'Vulture Hill of Magadha', a resort of S'akyamuni" (Das 1902:880).
- Line 7 Bcom ldan rgyal ba shakya thub, the Baghavan Sakyamuni, refers to the Buddha. Sakyamuni is the Sanskrit name of the historical Buddha.
- Line 9 O rgyan pad+ma 'byung gnas, Padmasambhava, also known as O rgyan and Guru Rin po che, "tamed the local gods and spirits of Tibet and bound them to the service of the Buddhist teachings" (Samuel 1993:19).
- Line 12 Me ri'bar ba 'blazing mountain' is the name of a buddhafield.
- Line 13 Yi dam are Buddhist meditational deities.
- Line 14 G.yu lo bkod pa'i zhing khams is the name of Tara's (T: Sgrol ma) buddhafield.
- Line 15 Rje btsun 'phags ma sgrol ma 'Arya Tara'. Tara (Sgrol ma) is a protective deity "whose help is engaged in order to avert various kinds of evil" (Nebesky-Wojkowitz 1956:388).
- Line 16 Seng 'brug stag rtse pho brang refers to the legendary fortress inhabited by King Gesar (Zhang 1985:2936).

- Line 17 Seng chen nor bu dgra 'dul is an epithet for the eponymous hero of the Tibetan epic, King Gesar of Gling. For introductions to King Gesar, see Kornman (1997:39-68).
- Line 18 The Malaya Mountains are a mountain range in India and are frequently referenced in Indic traditional literature.
- Line 19 Ma hA ka la is the Sanskrit from the Tibetan Nag po chen po, the wrathful aspect of Avalokitesvara. "Mahakalas are the chief dharmapalas, protectors of the Dharma" (Kunsang 2003:1485).
- Line 19 Leam dral. The *dgra lha* and their sisters, the *sring mo*, are collectively known as the *lcam dral bzhi* (Nebesky-Wojkowitz 1956:324 n14).
- Line 21 Sman rgyal mo. *Sman* are a class of goddesses. Ma a ne may refer to Ma ne ne, the mother of King Gesar, who is often included as a *sman*. The queens of the *sman* (*sman kyi rgyal mo*) are an important subdivision of this class (Nebesky-Wojkowitz 1956:200).
- Line 22 Sum cu rtsa gsum lha yul refers to "A heaven where gods who studied the dharma dwell" (Kornman 1997:48).
- Line 23 Tshangs pa dkar bo (Sskt: Sita-Brahma). Tshangs pa is the Tibetan term for the Indic deity, Brahma. Brahma assumed the role of a Dharma-protector in Tibetan Buddhism.
- Line 24 *Klu*"correspond to the Sanskrit naga, 'serpents', and in general indicate the powers of the earth and of the waters on which the prosperity of agriculture is believed to depend" (Tucci 1980:222). Additionally, "in Bonpo belief, the first Tibetans were descended from subterranean water deities" (Stein 1972:243).
- Line 25 Gtsug na rin chen, the King of the naga.
- Line 27 Gter bdag gnyen po. Gter bdag are masters of hidden treasure teachings (Kunsang 2003:1057). This may be a reference to Gter bdag gnyan chen thang lha (see Nebeskey-Wojkowitz 1956:254)
- Line 29 *srung ma*'guardians', of which there are many classes (Nebeskey-Wojkowitz 1956:3). This speech specifically mentions guardians of the family lineage.

- Line 31 *grogs lha* are deities often associated with luck, fortune, and happiness.
- Line 32 Houses in Ne'u na Village generally have a main room, with bedrooms and a kitchen adjoining the main room, which opens directly onto a yard enclosed by adobe walls.
- Line 33 G.yang lha, Zas lha, and Grogs lha are three deities of the class of the nine *dgra lha* (Nebesky-Wojkowitz 1956:331 n24, Nebesky-Wojkowitz 1976, 2007:105).
- Line 33 The Tibetan term zas refers to both foods and drinks.
- Line 35 Pho lha is a protective deity associated with the masculine principle. Pho lha has its seat on the right shoulder of a person (Hummel 1974:6).
- Line 35 *Dgra lha*. Nebesky-Wojkowitz and Tucci refer to the *dgra lha* as "enemy deities." The title

is usually given to those deities who are believed to be especially capable of protecting their worshippers against enemies, and to help them to increase their property (Nebesky-Wojkowitz 1956:318).

We translate the term as 'warrior deities'. The warrior deity "has its seat at the top of the head" (Hummel 1974:6).

- Line 43 Gos 'khor gsum refers to silk cloth with designs of three wheels.
- Line 47 *Phug lha* are deities of the home "that control the... prosperity of the families" (Namkhai Norbu 1995:73).
- Line 50 Thab lha 'Hearth Deity'.
- Line 53 Sgo lha 'Door Deity'.
- Line 57 Mo lha is a female protector who has her seat in the abdomen (Hummel 1974:6). It is unclear why the speech associates this with the left shoulder.
- Line 58 Zhang lha refers to the maternal uncle's protective deity. The *a zhang* 'maternal uncle' is the most important person at a Tibetan wedding. His deity is accorded the greatest respect (Stein 1972:107-108).
- Line 58 The groom stands on the right side and the bride stands on the left side. The *A zhang* 'maternal uncle', is the most

- important person at a Tibetan wedding, and his deity is accorded the highest respect (Stein 1972:107-108). It should be noted that, elsewhere in Khri ka County, the *a zhang* may include any of the bride's male family members ('Brug mo skyid et al. 2010).
- Line 66 A khu dpon refers to a *sngags pa*'tantric practitioner'. In many parts of A mdo, A khu dpon are consulted to choose an auspicious wedding date and recite *g.yang 'bod*, a text calling prosperity to the wedding occasion.
- Line 67 Gong tshe is a deity consulted in astrology and divination (for more, see Namkhai Norbu 1995:151).
- Line 70 'Khor lo rtsibs brgyad refer to the eight spokes of the Dharma wheel representing the Eightfold Path: the Buddha's teaching for ending suffering: right view, right intention, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, and right concentration.
- Line 71 *Pad ma 'dab brgyad* refers to the eight-petalled lotus, a key symbol in Buddhist and Hindu iconography.
- Line 73 *Sme ba lo skor* refers to the nine squares, a system used in Tibetan astrology. For more on this astrological practice, see Namkhai Norbu (1995:153-155).
- Line 74 *Spar kha* is a transliteration of the Chinese term for the eight trigrams (Ch: *ba gua*) used in Chinese Taoist divination. For more on the practice of *spar kha*, see Namkhai Norbu (1995:152-153).
- Line 76 According to Buddhist tradition, *brgya rtsa brgyad* '108' refers to the end of the 108 defilements.
- Line 94 A *pha ma 'phur shes* is an elliptical hair ornament that is often made of silver and decorated with tiny pearls. It resembles a butterfly's colorful spotted wings.
- Line 96 A *lu gu 'ba' shes* is a hair ornament as white as lamb fleece that features four or six holes. Children sometimes put strings through the holes, and use it to make noises by rapidly swinging it in a circle.
- Line 100 Fox fur hats were popular in A mdo until a Buddhist teacher discouraged Tibetans from wearing animal furs in 2006 (see Yeh 2013).

- Line 103 Ri rgyal lhun po 'Mt. Meru'/ 'Sumeru' is the axis of the universe in the Buddhist worldview. Above are the heavens from which extend the four continents.
- Line 109 *Sgo dar* refers to a white silk *kha btags* hung on a door during a marriage.
- Line 110 Wealthy families have a wide door with a two-piece curtain. White is the color of purity. At weddings, white door curtains are hung, or *kha btags* are tied, above the door.
- Line 116 A Tibetan beer-like drink, traditionally homemade, but now is more frequently commercially purchased. In the context used here, it is more of a general term for alcohol.
- Line 118 Bsam yas was a temple complex near Lhasa and was the first monastic Tibetan temple (Samuel 1993:50). It was built during the reign of King Khri srong lde btsan (755-797?) and consecrated after his death by Padmasambhava (Tucci 1980:5).
- Line 142 *Bya rgyal khyung chen* refers to the garuda, a supernatural eagle-like bird that guards Mt. Meru. In the context of the wedding speech, it denotes a very important guest.
- Line 162 Stod refers to Mnga' ris, the westernmost portion of Tibet.
- Line 163 'Dzam bu gling is the Tibetan translation for the Sanskrit Jambudvipa, one of the four continents surrounding Mt. Meru in Tibetan Buddhist Cosmology
- Line 165 Mdo khams refers to A mdo and Khams, two of the three major cultural regions of Tibet.
- Line 165 Zal mo is one of the six ranges/ districts in Mdo khams.
- Line 166 Rgya gar rdo rje gdan 'Bodghaya' is the place where the Buddhas of the three times (the past Buddhas; the present Buddha, Shakyamuni or Sha+kya thub pa; and future Buddha, Maitreya or Byams pa) attained enlightenment, and is thus an extremely auspicious place.
- Line 169 *maNDala* 'mandala' are

symbolic replicas of the universe, as conceived by Buddhist cosmology, complete with *Ri Rabs* ("excellent mountain"), or Mt. Meru, in the center surrounded by the quarters of the earth, the continents, and the seas (Ekvall 1964:176-177).

- For more on mandala, see Tucci (2001) and Stoddard (1999:169-213).
- Line 169 Bkra shis rdza brgyad (also written bkra shis brtags brgyad) 'the Eight Auspicious Symbols', are the gser nya 'golden fish', bum pa 'treasure vase', pad+ma 'lotus flower', the dpal be'u 'endless knot', chos 'khor' the Dharma-wheel', rgyal mtshan 'victory banner', dung g.yas 'khyil 'conch,' and rin chen gdugs'umbrella'.
- Line 174 Stag gzig 'tiger-leopard' is often used to refer to modern-day Iran.
  - The Bon religion of the royal period (seventh to ninth centuries) is said to have come from [stag gzig] via Shangshung [zhang zhung], and Shangshung is the probable source of other early components of Tibetan civilization (Samuel 1993:50).
- Line 196 Stod 'upper' refers here to western Tibet, and particularly Mnga' ris.
- Line 196 Dbus gtsang. Dbus and gtsang are two separate cultural regions of Tibet, but the two are commonly written together and may also be written Ü Tsang, referring to Central Tibet, including the major cities of Lha sa and Gzhis ka rtse.
- Line 197 Smad 'low'/ 'lower part' as used here refers to the eastern Tibetan area of Kham.
- Line 198 *Sku rgyal bod* is a colloquial term. It refers to A mdo, and sometimes to Tibetan areas more generally. In this speech and its juxtaposition with Dbus gtsang and Smad Khams, it appears to be a highly stylized way of referring specifically to regions in A mdo.
- Line 200 Tshangs pa brgya byin refers to the Hindu deities, Brahma and Indra.
- Line 200 Khyung gshog ldem ma is the daughter of Brahma and Indra. The name literally means 'crooked garuda's wing'. We were unable to find other references to this deity.
- Line 203 *Lha srin sde brgyad* refers to the eight classes of deities and spirits. The members of the list vary, but generally include *gnyan*, *sa bdag*, *btsan*, *lha*, and *klu*. Samuel notes that these gods may "themselves be the objects of regular cult-offerings,

- primarily by lay people" (1993:163). Additionally, Tucci (1980:247) notes that *gnyan*, *sa bdag*, *btsan*, and *klu* are associated with a domain of the world, i.e., air, earth, under the earth, and water.
- Line 205 Smin drug refers to Pleiades, and also refers to one of the twenty-eight gods of the constellations.
- Line 209 Phyag na rdo rje or Vajrapani is one of the *rigs gsum mgon* po 'lords of the three families' (see line 487). Vajrapani "is a fierce emanation of the Buddha and represents powerful and, if necessary, destructive action" (Samuel 1993:282).
- Line 213 'Jam dbyangs or Manjusri is one of the *rigs gsum mgon po* 'lords of the three families' (see line 487).
- Line 213 The *phyi dpon* 'outer manager' oversees seating arrangements.
- Line 226 *Li ma* 'bronze' approximates the color of Tibetan barley beer. *Chu li ma* may refer to pure, clean water.
- Line 227 Most Tibetans do not eat fish, however, Ne'u na villagers eat fish from the Yellow River under particular circumstances, such as a serious illness or when suffering from malnutrition. We have elsewhere heard of fish being considered efficacious for women having difficult pregnancies. Fish are are also one of the Eight Auspicious Symbols, which may underscore the auspiciousness of this occasion.
- Line 229 Gsal bo khye'u chung might refer to Khye'u chung lo tsA ba (one of the twenty-five disciples of Guru Rinpoche (see the entry for line 9).
- Line 229 Thang 'ja' mo 'rainbow over the plain' is a reference we could not further identify.
- Line 232 Lha sras btsan po probably refers to Srong btsan sgam po, who famously married the Nepalese Princess. For more on the custom of calling crown princes *lha sras*, see Stein (1972:51).
- Line 233 Bal bza' khri lcam refers to the Nepalese princess, commonly referred to as Khri btsun or Bhrikuti Devi (Beyer 1973:5), who married Srong btsan sgam po.
- Line 236 Zhang zhung was an ancient Tibetan kingdom where Bon flourished prior to Buddhism. Most scholars believe it was located in western Tibet.

- Line 237 Dran pa nam mkha' was a famous Bon scholar who lived during the eighth century (Tucci 1980:242; Tshering Thar 2008:539).
- Line 239 Tshe ring rig 'dzin may refer to Tshe dbang rig 'dzin, the son of Dran pa nam mkha' (see line 236). According to tradition, Dran pa nam mkha' "transmitted Tantric teachings" to Tshe dbang rig 'dzin (Kvaerne 1995:119).
- Line 241 Stong rgyung mthu chen may refer to the great Bon scholar, Stong rgyung mthu chen (see McKay 2003:102).
- Line 243 *Stong rgyal 'bum thub* is an epithet that singers often use to mean that they have won 1,000 competitions and can do 100,000 things, i.e., it refers to their great ability as singers.
- Line 245 Gangs dkar ti se 'Mt. Tise'/ 'Mt. Kailash', a famous holy mountain in western Tibet sacred to Hindus and Buddhists alike (Kunsang 2003:380).
- Line 246 Ma pham g.yu mtsho 'Manarasowar' is a freshwater lake Buddhists and Hindus consider a sacred pilgrimage site. It is 2,000 kilometers from Lhasa and near Mt. Kailash.
- Line 249 Dpyad bu khri shes was a famous Bonpo knowledgeable in medicine. His father is reputed to be Ston pa shes rab, the founder of Bon.
- Line 253 Kong jo is the Tibetan name for the Tang Dynasty Princess, Wencheng (d. 680), who built the Ramoche Temple (Stein 1972:58).
- Line 254 Gnam ri srong btsan (570?-629) was the thirty-second King of Tibet, and the father of Tibetan King Srong btsan sgam po.
- Line 255 Gong tse was the father of princess Wencheng, Emperor Tang Taizong (599-649), the founder of the Tang Dynasty (618-901).
- Line 256 Mgar stong btsan was a famous minister of King Srong btsan sgam po.
- Line 257 Srong btsan sgam po (613-649/650) was the thirty-third King of Tibet, and founder of the Tibetan empire. He is said to have been an incarnation of the Boddhisattva of Compassion, Avalokitesvara (Stein 1972:38).
- Line 259 Princess Wencheng was said to be an emanation of White Tara, or Rje brtsun Sgrol ma (Mukherji 1999:182).

- Line 284 Gang+ga refers to the Ganges River in India.
- Line 287 Hor is an oft-mentioned kingdom in Tibetan folklore associated with the Monguor (Tu, Hor pa).
- Line 291 Gtsug lag khang refers to the main temple in Lhasa.
- Line 295 'Byung ba lnga refers to the five elements wood, fire, earth, metal, and water.
- Line 303 Chos kyi 'khor lo (Sskt, Dharmacakra), the wheel of the dharma.
- Line 306 *Ma Ni* is the short form for the six-syllable mantra of Avalokitesvara, oM ma Ni pad+me hUM.
- Line 307 Stupa are reliquary structures. "In Tibet this takes the shape of small and tall masonry monuments of settled form crowned with the...emblem of the sun and moon" (Das 1902:438).
- Line 310 Mang ra chu bo 'Mangra River' is near Ne'u na Village and a tributary of the Yellow River (T: Rma chu).
- Line 320 *Da ru* refers to a small handheld drum. It features two beaters attached to strings and is used by monks.
- Line 327 Great care is taken to ensure that the bottoms of the robes worn by the bride and groom are even at the bottom, particularly where the robe wraps around and there are two levels of hems to worry about.
- Line 337 Dbus (see Dbus gtsang, line 196).
- Line 337 Yellow-hat monks refers to the Dge lugs pa Sect of Tibetan Buddhism.
- Line 346 *Nas sngon mo*, the barley is blue because it is planted in highland areas with a pure blue sky as background.
- Line 398 *Gtor ma* are dough offerings of various shapes, sizes, and colors that are used for offerings, exorcisms, and divination (see Nebeskey-Wojkowitz 1956:347-354).
- Line 399 *Bdud rtsi sman mcho*d refers to "the nectar of immortality" (Kunsang 2003:1369) and often accompanies *gtor ma* offerings.
- Line 400 dmar chen rak+ta 'bright red blood'. The combination with "the nectar of immortality" (line 399) is in keeping with Nebeskey-Wojkowitz's assertion that

- a wrathful deity is given a *gtor ma* consisting of meat and bone, a libation of blood and bile, skull-drums and thigh-bone trumpets are played for its entertainment, etc., while a peaceful protector of religion is presented with such gifts as medicines, sweet and good-tasting food, fragrant incense, and pieces of silk (1956:343).
- Line 401 *Dpe cha* refers to a Tibetan book that is generally long and narrow and traditionally printed from wood blocks.
- Line 401 *Bka' rgyud* refers to the collected sayings of the Buddha. A set of the *Bka' rgyud* usually comprises 108 volumes.
- Line 403 Dkon mchog gsum 'The Three Jewels the Buddha, Dharma, and the Sangha (the body of monks).
- Line 444 Rta 'do ba refers to an excellent horse.
- Line 445 *Mdzo* are yak-cow hybrids. A 'white herd' emphasizes the purity and sanctity of the wedding occasion. The forehead must be white.
- Line 449 Gsang sngags bde chen is both the name of a monastery, and the name of the territorial deity of that monastery. This section praises both the monastery and the deity, because of the excellent location. The temple is located in Stag lung Village, Laxiwa Town, Khri ka County.
- Line 465 Dus gsum sangs rgyas gling refers to a monastery that was destroyed in Ne'u na Village during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976). Later, a *ma Ni khang* 'prayer hall' was built in the village and given the same name.
- Line 466 A *dpon ri* is a mountain so high that it is the leader of other mountains.
- Line 468 Ba' tshe dung may be a toponym. We were unable to identify it further.
- Line 470 Dgra 'dul dbang phyug is the name of a mountain deity with a fierce face. *Dgra 'dul* are a class of Bon deities having a "bellicose nature" (Tucci 1980:218).
- Line 480 Skyes lha ban ri mthon po: Skyes lhais the "deity of the area of one's birth, or birth deity" (Goldstein 2001:75). Ban ri mthon po is the name of this deity for this part of Ne'u na.
- Line 482 *G.yung drung* refers to a swastika, an auspicious symbol of well-being. "[*G*].yung drung...is a technical term to indicate

- Being in the *Bon* religion [italics in the original]" (Tucci 1980:68). In the context of this speech, its shape is most important.
- Line 487 Rigs gsum mgon po refers to the lords of the three families, Manjusri, Avalokitesvara, and Vajrapani (Nebesky-Wojkowitz 1956:86).
- Line 489 Theg chen gsang sngags. *Theg chen* is the Tibetan translation of the Sanskrit term 'Mahayana', which refers to the form of Buddhism emphasizing altruistic spiritual practice, embodied in the form of a Bodhisattva. The term *gsang sngags* literally means 'secret tantras'.
- Line 501 In Tibetan areas of Qinghai, rain is heaviest during the summer months.
- Line 502 Gshin rje refers to Yama, the Lord of Death, who was originally a Hindu deity.
- Line 510 *Gsar bu stag 'dra 'dra* is a local saying that a man in his prime is like a tiger. In this village, people are said to be born strong like a tiger that already has its stripes.
- Line 513 This action approximates the squashing of a louse, and speaks to the power of the tantric practitioners.
- Line 514 *Srin po* are a class of demons that were originally native to Tibet, but have now been conflated with the Indian *raksas* (Nebesky-Wojkowitz 1956:280).
- Line 515 *Btsan ma mo: ma mo* are female protective deities (see Nebesky-Wojkowitz 1956:6).
- Line 529 Ri rab refers to Mt. Meru (see line 103).
- Lines 529-532 These four lines suggest that the guests have eaten and drunk much of the prepared good food and beverages.
- Line 542 When a child can use their arms and legs well, they are thought to be growing up and increasingly ready to participate in family labor.
- Line 544 Sangs rgyas refers to Buddha.

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